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NEVADA —

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176 O 2640

ROBERT LIST
Governor

SEPTEMBER 1981
Publication Date: October 31, 1981

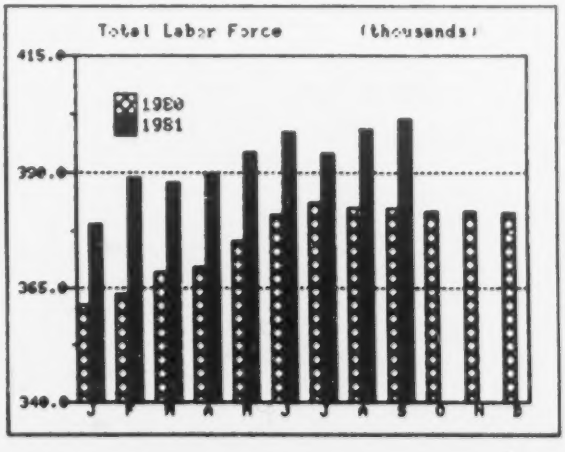
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

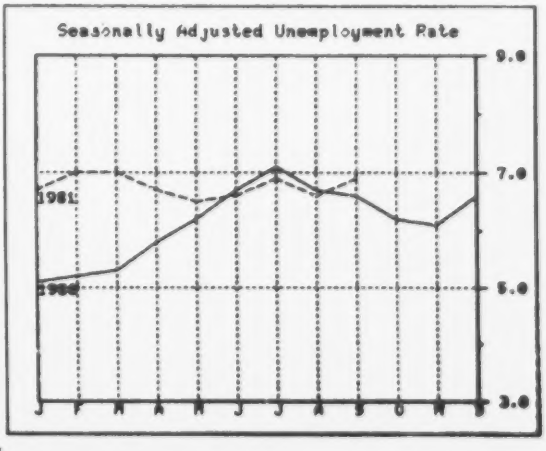
The economy in the State worsened somewhat during the past 30 days as measured by the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. The jobless rate increased three-tenths of one percentage point to 6.9 percent. Similar increases were indicated for the State's two large population centers of Clark and Washoe counties. The rise in Clark County was six-tenths of one percentage point to 7.6 percent while Washoe County climbed three-tenths of one percentage point to 5.8 percent. In contrast to the rate increases for the above mentioned areas, the rate for the Balance of State area dropped from 7.0 percent to 6.6 percent. The rate of unemployment for the Nation jumped three-tenths of one percentage point to 7.5 percent.

During the past month, 1,800 jobs were added to the state's establishment-based industrial employment. This brought the current estimate of jobs in the State to 425,300. The gain in employment was primarily due to the return to school of non-certified personnel for the fall semester. Approximately 4,200 jobs were added to state and local education payrolls during the period. In total government added 3,700 jobs, with federal government declining by 100 while state and local governments (those agencies other than education related) dropping 400 jobs. The number of service industry jobs declined by 1,100 (all in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector) which was less than anticipated for the month. A loss of 200 jobs in the trade industry was more than would be normally expected for the period. The remaining industries showed little or no change from their August 1981 levels.

During the past 12-month period, 19,200 jobs were added to the payrolls of employers around the State and over one-half of those were in Clark County. More than 85 percent of these new jobs were created by employers in the service and trade industries. All major industrial sectors showed job gains over-the-year, with the exception of a 300 job decline in the construction industry, which continues to be impacted by high mortgage interest rates.

The state's job situation is not expected to worsen appreciably in the month's ahead, if at all. The effects of the national economic slowdown, including relatively high interest rates, and high fuel energy costs, will tend to dampen overall growth prospects, but some relative strength should be evident in the tourist-related industries. This will provide an offset to potential job losses. The level of unemployment should continue at its current high level.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	SEP 81	SEP 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	AUG 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	401.3	382.3	19.0	4.9%	399.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	26.3	23.3	3.0	12.8	24.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.6%	6.1%	---	---	6.1%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.9%	6.0%	---	---	6.6%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	374.9	358.8	16.1	4.4	374.5
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	367.1	352.0	16.1	4.5	367.4
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	7.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	7.1
PERSONS INVLOVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.1	0.2	---	---	0.1

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	SEP 81	SEP 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	AUG 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	425.3	406.1	19.2	4.7%	423.5
MINING	8.1	7.2	0.9	12.5	8.1
METAL MINING	5.1	4.4	0.7	15.9	5.1
CONSTRUCTION	25.9	26.7	- 0.8	- 3.0	26.2
MANUFACTURING	20.0	19.5	0.5	2.6	20.0
DURABLE GOODS	13.3	12.9	0.4	3.1	13.3
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.9	1.7	0.2	11.8	1.9
NON-DURABLE GOODS	6.7	6.6	0.1	1.5	6.7
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.7
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.5	24.4	1.1	4.5	25.6
TRANSPORTATION	13.3	12.9	0.4	3.1	13.4
RAILROAD	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.7	3.4	0.3	8.8	3.7
AIR	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.2	11.5	0.7	6.1	12.2
TOTAL TRADE	87.3	80.3	7.0	8.7	87.5
WHOLESALE	13.2	13.0	0.2	1.5	13.3
RETAIL	74.1	67.3	6.8	10.1	74.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	16.8	13.2	3.6	27.3	16.8
FOOD STORES	10.7	9.7	1.0	10.3	10.7
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.8	9.3	0.5	5.4	10.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	22.4	21.6	0.8	3.7	22.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.4	17.9	0.5	2.8	18.6
FINANCE	8.4	7.9	0.5	6.3	8.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	181.8	172.0	9.8	5.7	182.9
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	123.0	117.0	6.0	5.1	124.1
PERSONAL	5.5	5.1	0.4	7.8	5.5
BUSINESS	17.5	15.8	1.7	10.8	17.4
MEDICAL & HEALTH	14.1	13.3	0.8	6.0	14.0
GOVERNMENT	58.3	58.1	0.2	0.3	54.6
FEDERAL	10.5	10.8	- 0.3	- 2.8	10.6
STATE & LOCAL	47.8	47.3	0.5	1.1	44.0
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	19.5	19.7	- 0.2	- 1.0	15.3

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

Measuring the Cost of Living

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

In today's inflationary economy, most people are aware of the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) which business, labor, the news media and others use as a gauge of the cost of living. However, the CPI is not a true "cost of living" index since it does not take into account adjustments in buying patterns that consumers make in response to price changes.*

Although no index could be constructed that would be considered ideal, the Department of Commerce's implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditure** may well be the best measure of aggregate cost of living changes (excluding government services) in the United States.*** This index, which is published quarterly, not only takes into consideration price changes, but it also weights the impact of these changes by the actual amounts of goods and services purchased in each particular quarter.

COMPARISON OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATOR
1967-1980

Year	Consumer Price Index	Change from Previous Year	Implicit Price Deflator 1/ (Personal) Consumption Expenditures)	Change from Previous Year
1967	100.0	-	100.0	-
1968	104.2	4.2%	104.1	4.1%
1969	109.8	5.4%	108.9	4.6%
1970	116.3	5.9%	113.8	4.5%
1971	121.3	4.3%	118.8	4.4%
1972	125.3	3.3%	123.0	3.5%
1973	133.1	6.2%	129.8	5.5%
1974	147.7	11.0%	143.8	10.8%
1975	161.2	9.1%	155.6	8.1%
1976	170.5	5.8%	163.6	5.1%
1977	181.5	6.5%	173.1	5.7%
1978	195.4	7.7%	184.9	6.8%
1979	217.4	11.3%	201.4	8.9%
1980	246.8	13.5%	221.9	10.2%

1/ Adjusted to 1967 base period.

The foregoing table highlights the differences between the two series. Some of the disparity can be explained because the implicit price deflator does not include the purchase price of a home, which in the Gross National Product series is treated as a fixed investment. This categorization recognizes the fact that a home is an asset that typically gains rather than loses value over time. In addition, the price of homes currently comprises about 10 percent of the CPI, even though the increasing costs generally affect only those persons making an initial or an additional home purchase.****

Both indexes reveal the generally accelerating trend of price inflation in the past decade, however, the implicit price deflator seems to show that a portion of the inflation is counteracted by "rational" reactions by the public. There is considerable substitution of some goods and services for others whose price tags are rising less rapidly.

* The market basket is generally fixed with only periodic changes in its composition.

** A portion of Gross National Product.

*** The CPI is more flexible since it is produced for different cities and areas in the U.S.

**** For persons selling one home and buying another, higher purchase prices would normally be offset by a higher selling price for their original dwelling.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

AUG 81	AUG 80	JUL 81
276.5	249.4	274.4

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

SEP 81	SEP 80	AUG 81
7.5%	7.4%	7.2%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	AUG 81	AUG 80	JUL 81	AUG 81	AUG 80	JUL 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	3.4	5.8	5.5	5.5	7.1	5.2
New Hires	2.4	5.5	3.6	4.2	6.4	4.7
Recalls	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.5
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	4.7	10.5	3.6	7.2	9.4	7.2
Quits	3.9	8.7	2.0	3.4	5.4	4.4
Discharges	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.3
Lay-offs	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	2.4	1.3
Military & Miscellaneous	0.7	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1981	SEP 1980	AUG 1981	SEP 1981	SEP 1980	AUG 1981	SEP 1981	SEP 1980	AUG 1981
MINING	456.37	376.96	455.80	41.3	38.0	41.1	11.05	9.92	11.09
CONSTRUCTION	585.00	499.33	580.29	36.0	34.7	36.2	16.25	14.39	16.03
MANUFACTURING	350.59	312.76	328.44	38.4	38.9	39.1	9.13	8.04	8.40
Durable Goods	376.55	343.80	344.92	38.7	40.4	39.6	9.73	8.51	8.71
Stone, Clay & Glass	434.25	361.56	402.87	45.0	39.3	40.9	9.65	9.20	9.85
Primary Metals	683.38	477.24	542.59	44.9	41.9	43.2	15.22	11.39	12.56
Nondurable Goods	296.38	257.02	290.31	37.9	36.2	37.9	7.82	7.10	7.66
Printing & Publishing	282.00	230.51	279.74	37.6	33.7	37.6	7.50	6.84	7.44
PUBLIC UTILITIES	412.57	355.52	420.86	41.8	41.1	41.1	9.87	8.65	10.24
TRADE	247.95	225.45	251.03	34.2	33.7	34.2	7.25	6.69	7.34

PREPARED BY THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH SECTION TELEPHONE 885-4550
FOR PLACEMENT OF JOB ORDERS CONTACT YOUR NEAREST EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
500 EAST THIRD STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89713

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NEVADA —

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176 O-2640

ROBERT LIST
Governor

OCTOBER 1981
Publication Date: November 30, 1981

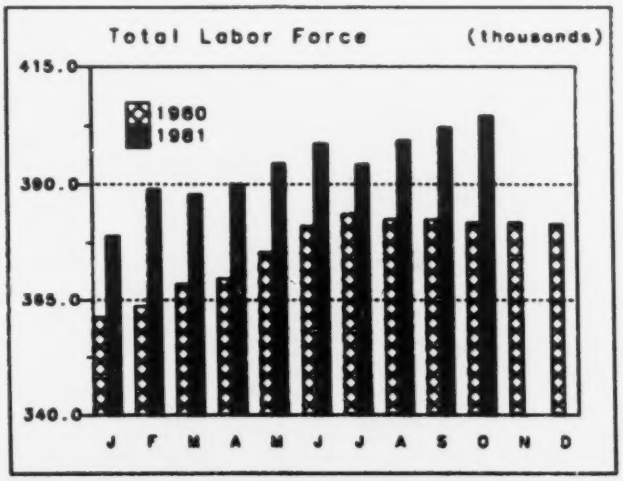
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

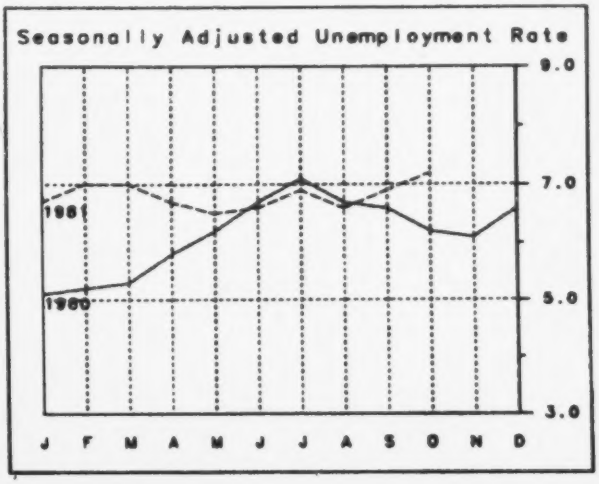
Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for October 1981 increased to its highest level since August 1977, standing at 7.2 percent. This was a three-tenths of one percentage point gain over the prior month's rate. On a geographical basis, the Las Vegas area's rate of unemployment climbed to 7.8 percent from the month earlier level of 7.6 percent. Meanwhile, the Reno area jobless rate remained unchanged at 5.8 percent for the two periods. On a national level, the unemployment rate jumped one-half of one percentage point to 8.0 percent, its highest level in five years.

Nevada's establishment-based industrial employment remained unchanged during the month at September's job level of 425,900. The employment increase in the education sector of the government industry was not large enough to counter the job declines in other industries. Job gains in the government sector met expected levels for the month. However, job decreases in the service and trade sectors were less than anticipated as employers appear to be maintaining their work force rather than exhibiting normal seasonal layoff patterns. The decline in construction jobs was more than would be expected for this time of the year. Mining, manufacturing, transportation/public utilities and finance/insurance/real estate were at or near anticipated job levels.

There were 19,600 jobs added to the state's economy during the past year, a 4.8 percent growth rate. All industries experienced positive job growth with the exception of construction, which declined by 800. More than 85 percent of all new jobs were created by employers in the service and trade industries, principally in the hotel/gaming/recreation and retail trade sectors.

The job outlook for the State is not expected to show much improvement in the near future. The unemployment picture is expected to remain at current high levels as Nevada will continue to be impacted by the lackluster national economy.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	OCT 81	OCT 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	SEP 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	404.3	381.6	22.7	5.9%	401.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	27.3	22.5	4.8	21.3	26.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.8%	5.9%	---	---	6.6%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.2%	6.2%	---	---	6.9%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	376.9	358.0	18.9	5.2	375.3
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	371.7	352.8	18.9	5.3	369.5
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.8
PERSONS INVLOVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.1	1.1	---	---	0.1

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	OCT 81	OCT 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	SEP 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	425.9	406.3	19.6	4.8%	425.9
MINING	8.1	7.3	0.8	11.0	8.1
METAL MINING	5.1	4.4	0.7	15.9	5.1
CONSTRUCTION	25.4	26.2	- 0.8	- 3.1	25.8
MANUFACTURING	19.8	19.0	0.8	4.2	19.9
DURABLE GOODS	13.2	12.3	0.9	7.3	13.2
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.9	2.0	- 0.1	- 5.0	2.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	6.6	6.7	- 0.1	- 1.5	6.7
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.0	3.2	- 0.2	- 6.2	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.6	24.3	1.3	5.3	25.7
TRANSPORTATION	13.5	12.8	0.7	5.5	13.5
RAILROAD	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.7	3.4	0.3	8.8	3.7
AIR	3.1	3.0	0.1	3.3	3.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.1	11.5	0.6	5.2	12.2
TOTAL TRADE	87.0	80.8	6.2	7.7	87.2
WHOLESALE	13.2	13.1	0.1	0.8	13.2
RETAIL	73.8	67.7	6.1	9.0	74.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	17.0	13.7	3.3	24.1	16.7
FOOD STORES	10.6	9.9	0.7	7.1	10.7
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.5	9.2	0.3	3.3	9.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	22.3	21.3	1.0	4.7	22.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.5	18.0	0.5	2.8	18.5
FINANCE	8.6	7.9	0.7	8.9	8.5
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	182.4	171.8	10.6	6.2	182.7
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	123.6	116.5	7.1	6.1	123.9
PERSONAL	5.4	5.1	0.3	5.9	5.4
BUSINESS	17.5	15.9	1.6	10.1	17.5
MEDICAL & HEALTH	14.2	12.7	1.5	11.8	14.1
GOVERNMENT	59.1	58.9	0.2	0.3	58.0
FEDERAL	10.4	10.6	- 0.2	- 1.9	10.4
STATE & LOCAL	48.7	48.3	0.4	0.8	47.6
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	20.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	19.6

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

1981 Nevada Wage Survey

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

The 1981 Nevada Wage Survey is an annual project undertaken by the Employment Security Research Section of the Employment Security Department. This year's survey gathered average minimum and average maximum wage information for 96 selected occupations effective July 1, 1981.

Included in this publication are wage information derived from employers in both the private and public sectors. Private sector information is presented for those firms classified in the service industry and for those classified in other than the service industry. Union wage information, minimum wage legislation, and a wage conversion table are also contained in the publication.

The survey results were compiled into three geographical areas which included the following jurisdictions:

Northern area - Carson City, Douglas, and Washoe counties.
Southern area - Clark County.
Rural area - State less Northern and Southern areas.

For each occupation, employers were asked to provide the minimum and maximum salary, the number of employees typically in each occupation, the number of hours worked during a normal workweek, and the percent of unionized employees within each group. During processing, each reported wage was adjusted to reflect a 40-hour week and a monthly salary based on 4.33 weeks per month.

Wage data reported for several of the occupations included in this year's publication are shown below.

Private Sector Service Industry	Northern	Southern	Rural
Accountant	$1,325 - $1,836	$1,397 - $2,610	$1,308 - $2,431
Baker	966 - 1,404	1,295 - 1,597	697 - 1,072
Computer Operator	965 - 1,255	919 - 1,136	N/A
Inventory Clerk	731 - 925	941 - 1,257	903 - 1,248
Security Officer	828 - 1,145	936 - 1,433	1,219 - 1,627
Slot Machine Mechanic	977 - 1,652	1,355 - 2,025	798 - 1,371
Public Sector			
Drafter	$1,277 - $1,705	$1,305 - $1,685	$1,098 - $1,427
Heavy Equipment Mechanic	1,299 - 1,714	1,421 - 1,843	1,072 - 1,378
Legal Stenographer	1,188 - 1,559	1,159 - 1,546	999 - 1,233
Property Appraiser	1,519 - 1,970	1,549 - 2,045	1,142 - 1,645
Road Maintainer	1,129 - 1,489	1,123 - 1,447	1,098 - 1,453
Warehouse Worker	991 - 1,297	1,060 - 1,334	949 - 1,184

To receive a copy of this publication, contact the Employment Security Department - Research, 500 East Third Street, Carson City, Nevada 89713, telephone (702) 885-4550.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

OCT 81	OCT 80	SEP 81
279.9	253.9	279.3

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

OCT 81	OCT 80	SEP 81
8.0%	7.6%	7.5%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	SEP 81	SEP 80	AUG 81	SEP 81	SEP 80	AUG 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	3.7	6.6	3.3	4.3	8.7	5.5
New Hires	3.5	4.9	2.4	4.0	8.0	4.2
Recalls	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.3
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	5.7	7.5	4.8	5.0	6.1	7.2
Quits	3.4	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.4	3.4
Discharges	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.7
Lay-offs	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0
Military & Miscellaneous	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1981	OCT 1980	SEP 1981	OCT 1981	OCT 1980	SEP 1981	OCT 1981	OCT 1980	SEP 1981
MINING	452.35	383.76	452.92	41.5	39.0	41.1	10.90	9.84	11.02
CONSTRUCTION	568.63	503.39	583.26	34.4	35.4	35.2	16.53	14.22	16.57
MANUFACTURING	342.09	291.47	346.23	37.8	38.2	38.3	9.05	7.63	9.04
Durable Goods	362.14	302.61	369.38	38.0	38.5	38.8	9.53	7.86	9.52
Stone, Clay & Glass	396.68	365.79	435.39	38.7	41.1	45.4	10.25	8.90	9.59
Primary Metals	645.00	267.32	650.58	43.0	20.5	45.4	15.00	13.04	14.33
Nondurable Goods	293.63	271.10	301.38	37.5	37.6	37.3	7.83	7.21	8.08
Printing & Publishing	276.79	250.95	293.75	35.9	37.4	36.4	7.71	6.71	8.07
PUBLIC UTILITIES	413.91	367.69	408.77	40.9	40.9	41.0	10.12	8.99	9.97
TRADE	240.58	226.44	254.07	33.6	33.3	34.9	7.16	6.80	7.28

PREPARED BY THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH SECTION TELEPHONE 885-4550
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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
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NEVADA

JOB SERVICE

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

10176 O-2640

ROBERT LIST
Governor

NOVEMBER 1981
Publication Date: December 31, 1981

LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

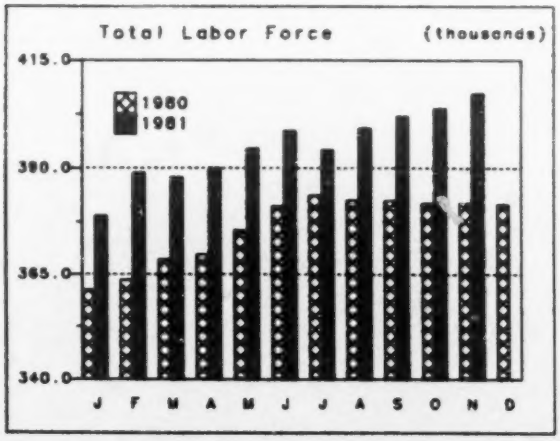
The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased five-tenths of one percentage point to 7.7 percent, its highest level since April 1977. This change mirrored problems associated with the national economy as a whole. The national rate of unemployment increased to a six-year high of 8.4 percent, four-tenths of one percentage point over the October 1981 level.

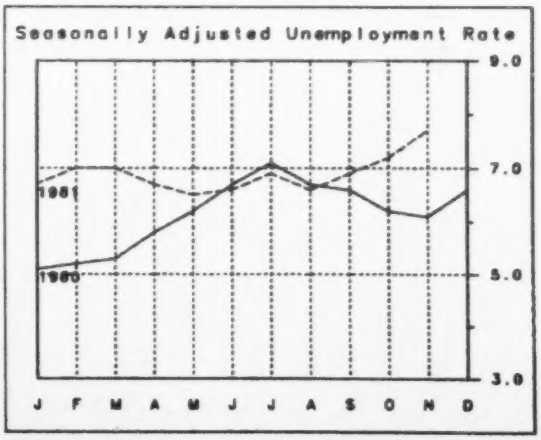
On a regional basis, the jobless rate for the Las Vegas area increased six-tenths of one percentage point to an estimated November 1981 level of 8.4 percent. The Reno area's rate of unemployment climbed to 6.2 percent, a four-tenths of one percentage point gain over the prior month's rate. The rate for the Balance of State area also increased moderately from 7.5 percent to 7.8 percent.

The count of jobs in the Nevada economy dropped by 1,200 over the month to a level of 423,800. This job decrease was much less than would be normally expected for this time of the year. The bright spot during the month was the gain of 1,100 jobs in the trade industry which normally occurs during the pre-holiday shopping season. The gain of 200 jobs in the government sector was recorded in the state-local education sector. Expected employment losses were experienced in the service and construction industries. The remaining industries showed little or no change during the month.

During the past year, the state's establishment-based industrial employment indicated a growth rate of 4.1 percent. Employers in Clark County were responsible for more than 60 percent of the 16,600 newly created jobs. More than 92 percent of the jobs were added to the payrolls of Nevada employers in the retail trade and service industries. All industries reported yearly gains in employment except for construction, which remains plagued by high interest rates and high building costs.

The outlook for the economy during the next few months is expected to show little vitality. Not much improvement is expected due to the prevailing weakness in the national economic situation. Several major hotel/casino expansions have been delayed or postponed indefinitely in the Las Vegas area due to high interest rates. The closure of the Las Vegas Silverbird hotel/casino and other businesses throughout the State will also negatively affect the unemployment picture over the next few months.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	NOV 81	NOV 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	OCT 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	407.1	381.6	25.5	6.6%	403.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	30.4	23.1	7.3	31.6	27.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.5%	6.1%	---	---	6.8%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.7%	6.1%	---	---	7.2%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	376.7	358.2	18.5	5.1	376.2
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	372.6	354.1	18.5	5.2	371.0
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	5.2
PERSONS INVLOVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.3	---	---	0.1

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	NOV 81	NOV 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	OCT 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	423.8	407.2	16.6	4.1%	425.0
MINING	8.0	7.4	0.6	8.1	8.0
METAL MINING	5.1	4.5	0.6	13.3	5.1
CONSTRUCTION	24.5	25.7	- 1.2	- 4.7	25.1
MANUFACTURING	19.8	19.7	0.1	0.5	19.9
DURABLE GOODS	13.1	13.0	0.1	0.8	13.2
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.9	2.0	- 0.1	- 5.0	1.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.8	1.7	0.1	5.9	1.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.0	3.2	- 0.2	- 6.2	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.5	24.7	0.8	3.2	25.6
TRANSPORTATION	13.3	13.1	0.2	1.5	13.5
RAILROAD	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.7	3.5	0.2	5.7	3.7
AIR	2.9	3.1	- 0.2	- 6.5	3.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.2	11.6	0.6	5.2	12.1
TOTAL TRADE	88.0	82.2	5.8	7.1	86.9
WHOLESALE	13.1	13.1	0.0	0.0	13.2
RETAIL	74.9	69.1	5.8	8.4	73.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	17.6	14.7	2.9	19.7	16.7
FOOD STORES	11.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	10.7
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.3	9.1	0.2	2.2	9.5
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	22.5	21.1	1.4	6.6	22.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.5	18.0	0.5	2.8	18.5
FINANCE	8.7	8.0	0.7	8.8	8.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	180.2	170.7	9.5	5.6	181.9
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	121.3	114.9	6.4	5.6	123.1
PERSONAL	5.4	5.1	0.3	5.9	5.4
BUSINESS	17.7	16.1	1.6	9.9	17.5
MEDICAL & HEALTH	14.3	13.6	0.7	5.1	14.2
GOVERNMENT	59.3	58.8	0.5	0.9	59.1
FEDERAL	10.4	10.5	- 0.1	- 1.0	10.4
STATE & LOCAL	48.9	48.3	0.6	1.2	48.7
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	21.0	20.9	0.1	0.5	20.8

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

1982 Nevada Economy

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

Most analysts agree that the current economic slowdown, highlighted by high unemployment, inflationary pressures, and high interest rates, will be evident through the first quarter of 1982 and perhaps even to mid-year. Expectations are that the second half of 1982 should show significant economic expansion. Associated with the prevailing weakness in housing and autos, many of the country's industrial centers are currently experiencing double-digit unemployment rates. And, no immediate relief is expected. The nation's rate of unemployment, which has escalated dramatically through November, is expected to climb higher reaching 9 percent or better before abating. For 1982, the average annual unemployment rate is expected to be in the 8.5 percent range.

A continued tight money policy directed at further dampening inflationary pressures, in conjunction with expected credit demands will likely add a great deal of uncertainty to interest rate movements during the upcoming year. Without a sustained downturn in rates, the economic recovery could be hampered. This will particularly be the case for improved activity in the construction and finance/insurance/real estate industries.

The State, which has been impacted by the national economic recession, should continue to feel its effects during 1982. As indicated in the table below, the annual average rate of unemployment for the State is projected to improve moderately between 1981 and 1982. This is largely due to the fact that the Las Vegas MGM Grand Hotel is now back in operation after the disastrous fire in November 1980. Some improvement in the rate will be due to an anticipated slowing in the growth of the labor force.

The number of jobs in the state's economy is expected to increase by 4.1 percent, a little more than one-half of the growth rate between 1970 and 1980. Growth will be principally in the services and trade industries, primarily in the Clark County area. Average or above average percentage gains are also anticipated in the transportation/public utilities and mining industries. Interest rate uncertainties are expected to dampen potential employment growth in the construction and finance/insurance/real estate industries. Employment levels in these industries will only be slightly higher than in 1981. Government jobs, in total, should decline only slightly from the 1981 level.

State of Nevada
Labor Force Projections
(estimates in thousands)

	1980	1981	1982
Labor Force	376.0	399.0	413.5
Unemployment	23.0	28.0	26.9
Unemployment Rate	6.1%	7.0%	6.5%
Employment 1/	353.0	371.0	386.6

State of Nevada
Establishment-Based Industrial Employment Projections 2/
(estimates in thousands)

	1980	1981	1982
Total	400.1	417.3	434.3
Mining	6.2	8.0	8.4
Construction	26.2	27.3	27.5
Manufacturing	19.2	19.5	20.0
Trans/Public Utilities	24.1	25.1	26.1
Trade	80.3	87.4	91.8
Finance/insurance/real estate	17.9	19.2	19.5
Service	169.2	173.8	184.5
Government	57.0	57.0	56.7

1/ Adjusted by Census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

2/ Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

NOV 81	NOV 80	OCT 81
280.7	256.2	279.9

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

NOV 81	NOV 80	OCT 81
8.4%	7.5%	8.0%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	OCT 81	OCT 80	SEP 81	OCT 81	OCT 80	SEP 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	3.9	5.1	3.9	3.1	5.8	4.3
New Hires	3.4	3.7	3.7	2.6	5.5	4.0
Recalls	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	7.9	3.9	5.6	2.7	8.0	5.0
Quits	3.0	2.8	3.5	1.9	3.8	3.4
Discharges	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.7
Lay-offs	3.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5
Military & Miscellaneous	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.3

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1981	NOV 1980	OCT 1981	NOV 1981	NOV 1980	OCT 1981	NOV 1981	NOV 1980	OCT 1981
MINING	507.81	441.89	445.71	45.3	44.5	41.5	11.21	9.93	10.74
CONSTRUCTION	539.20	476.19	570.55	33.1	33.3	34.6	16.29	14.30	16.49
MANUFACTURING	350.98	309.60	344.42	38.4	38.7	38.1	9.14	8.00	9.04
Durable Goods	380.82	325.96	374.03	39.3	39.8	38.8	9.69	8.19	9.64
Stone, Clay & Glass	381.60	349.34	406.35	36.0	40.2	38.7	10.60	8.69	10.50
Primary Metals	641.09	478.12	641.09	43.2	40.9	43.2	14.84	11.69	14.84
Nondurable Goods	290.60	278.89	286.26	36.6	36.6	36.7	7.94	7.62	7.80
Printing & Publishing	268.63	245.35	264.45	36.9	35.1	34.3	7.28	6.99	7.71
PUBLIC UTILITIES	412.08	357.40	409.24	40.8	39.8	40.2	10.10	8.98	10.18
TRADE	239.48	225.08	245.73	33.4	33.1	33.8	7.17	6.80	7.27

PREPARED BY THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH SECTION TELEPHONE 702-885-4550
FOR PLACEMENT OF JOB ORDERS CONTACT YOUR NEAREST EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
500 EAST THIRD STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89713

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NEVADA

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

ROBERT LIST
Governor

December 1981
Publication Date: January 31, 1982

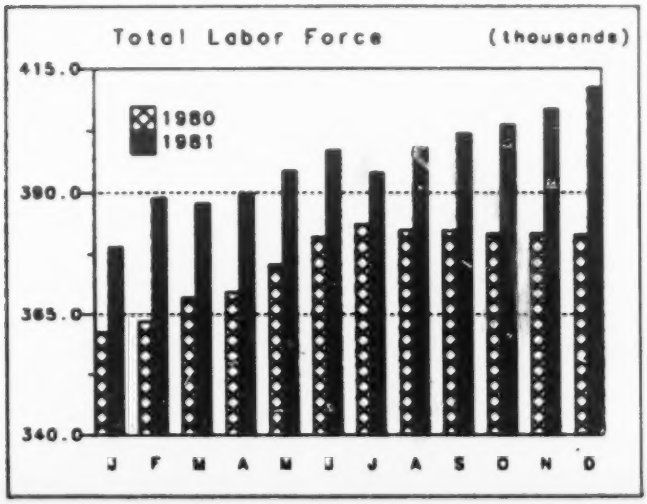
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

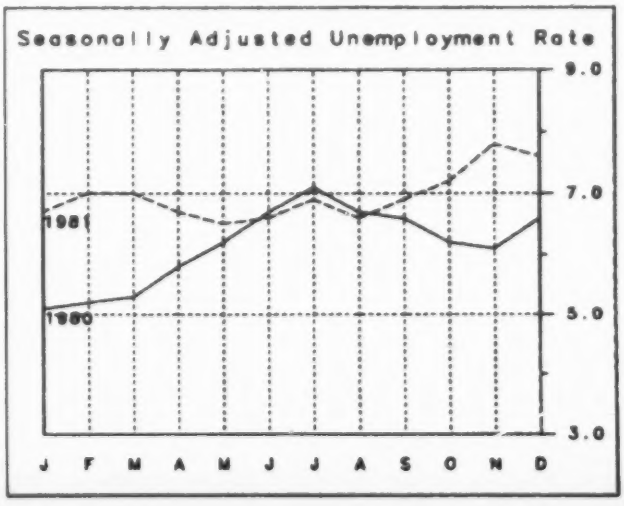
Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate eased slightly during December 1981, the opposite of which was experienced at the national level. The state's jobless rate went from 7.8 percent to 7.6 percent, a full percentage point above the year ago level. In contrast, the United States' rate of unemployment increased five-tenths of one percentage point to 8.9 percent, its highest level since May 1975. On a geographical basis, the unemployment rate for the Reno area edged downward to 5.9 percent while the Las Vegas area rate increased slightly to 8.7 percent.

The state's establishment-based industrial employment level declined by 2,400 jobs during the past month. This employment drop was primarily in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector of the service industry and was partially due to the shutdown of the Silverbird Hotel/Casino in Las Vegas. This job loss, however, was fewer than would be normally expected for this time of the year. The job decline of 3,600 for the service industry as a whole was also less than anticipated. Job gains of 1,700 in the trade industry helped to offset the job losses in other sectors. Job hiring at numerous retail trade establishments was higher than expected for this year's Christmas shopping season. The job losses in the construction industry were more than anticipated, as high interest rates continued. Employment levels for the government, mining, manufacturing, and transportation/public utilities sectors were better than expected.

The count of jobs in Nevada stood at 420,800, 4.3 percentage points higher than the year-ago figure. Employers in the service and trade industries accounted for a high proportion of the 12-month gain and helped to offset the 1,900 job loss reported for the construction industry. Over the year, the manufacturing sector dropped slightly, while the remaining four industrial sectors showed positive annual gains.

Despite the decrease in this month's jobless rate, the unemployment situation in Nevada is expected to worsen in the coming months mirroring expected jobless increases in the national economy.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	DEC 81	DEC 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	NOV 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	411.1	381.3	29.8	7.8%	406.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	33.5	26.7	6.8	25.4	30.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.1%	7.0%	---	---	7.6%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.6%	6.6%	---	---	7.8%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	377.6	354.4	23.2	6.5	375.9
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	373.8	350.6	23.2	6.6	371.8
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.1
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.2	---	---	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	DEC 81	DEC 80	CHANGE	% CHANGE	NOV 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	420.8	403.5	17.3	4.3%	423.2
MINING	8.0	7.5	0.5	6.7	8.0
METAL MINING	5.1	4.6	0.5	10.9	5.1
CONSTRUCTION	23.6	25.5	- 1.9	- 7.5	24.2
MANUFACTURING	19.8	19.9	- 0.1	- 0.5	19.9
DURABLE GOODS	13.0	13.1	- 0.1	- 0.8	13.2
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.8	1.7	0.1	5.9	1.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	6.7
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.2	- 0.1	- 3.1	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.8	0.1	12.5	0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.6	24.8	0.8	3.2	25.5
TRANSPORTATION	13.4	13.1	0.3	2.3	13.4
RAILROAD	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.8	3.6	0.2	5.6	3.8
AIR	3.0	3.1	- 0.1	- 3.2	3.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.2	11.7	0.5	4.3	12.1
TOTAL TRADE	89.7	83.4	6.3	7.6	88.0
WHOLESALE	13.2	13.0	0.2	1.5	13.1
RETAIL	76.5	70.4	6.1	8.7	74.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	18.7	16.0	2.7	16.9	17.7
FOOD STORES	11.3	10.2	1.1	10.8	11.1
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.2	9.1	0.1	1.1	9.3
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	22.7	20.8	1.9	9.1	22.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.4	18.0	0.4	2.2	18.4
FINANCE	8.6	8.1	0.5	6.2	8.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	176.5	165.6	10.9	6.6	180.1
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	117.7	109.7	8.0	7.3	121.4
PERSONAL	5.3	5.1	0.2	3.9	5.4
BUSINESS	17.5	16.5	1.0	6.1	17.5
MEDICAL & HEALTH	14.4	13.7	0.7	5.1	14.3
GOVERNMENT	59.2	58.5	0.7	1.2	59.1
FEDERAL	10.3	10.1	0.2	2.0	10.3
STATE & LOCAL	48.9	48.4	0.5	1.0	48.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	21.1	21.0	0.1	0.5	21.0

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

New Labor Market Publications

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

The 1981 Area Labor Review (ALR) prepared for the Las Vegas and Reno Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) have recently been completed and are available for distribution. The ALR for the Balance of State area (15 smaller counties) is nearing completion and should be available in the near future. These publications are prepared on an annual basis by the Research Section of the Employment Security Department.

These publications are comprehensive in nature and contain a wealth of socio-demographic statistics for the indicated labor market areas. A description of the labor market is included as well as population and employment status break-outs by age, sex, and race/ethnic status.

These publications also provide current and historical information on local area employment trends, characteristics of the unemployed, occupational needs, employment and training programs, and other labor market information. Further, it provides information on underutilized labor resources, unmet labor needs, and the employment and unemployment outlook.

The Nevada Occupational Projections Program is another labor market publication which will be available soon. The Nevada Projections Program has taken a new direction for 1982 in ascertaining employment demand by occupation. Instead of using updated Census information, the new projections use the 1980 base-year occupational matrix from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. The results from the OES program are derived from a three-year continuous cycle survey including data from Nevada employers. In this way, the data is kept current with a minimum burden on employers.

The OES matrix provides staffing patterns of over 2,000 occupations across all three-digit Standard Industrial Code (SIC) classifications. Employment by occupation in the base-year matrix is then projected to future years using standard regression techniques on all industries except mining where a share of employment technique is used.

To receive a copy of any of our publications, contact the Employment Security Department, Research Section, 500 East Third Street, Carson City, Nevada 89713, or telephone (702) 885-4550. In Nevada call toll-free (800) 992-0900 extension 4550.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

DEC 81	DEC 80	NOV 81
281.5	258.4	280.7

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

DEC 81	DEC 80	NOV 81
8.9%	7.4%	8.4%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	NOV 81	NOV 80	OCT 81	NOV 81	NOV 80	OCT 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	1.9	5.4	3.9	3.0	5.9	3.1
New Hires	1.3	4.7	3.4	2.3	4.1	2.6
Recalls	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.8	0.5
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	2.4	5.9	7.9	4.7	3.9	2.7
Quits	1.1	4.8	3.0	1.7	2.8	1.9
Discharges	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5
Lay-offs	0.9	0.2	3.7	2.4	0.3	0.1
Military & Miscellaneous	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC 1981	DEC 1980	NOV 1981	DEC 1981	DEC 1980	NOV 1981	DEC 1981	DEC 1980	NOV 1981
MINING	441.29	407.54	489.95	39.9	41.0	44.1	11.06	9.94	11.11
CONSTRUCTION	580.56	535.09	552.45	35.4	36.6	33.3	16.40	14.62	16.59
MANUFACTURING	345.25	315.87	335.63	39.1	38.9	37.5	8.83	8.12	8.95
Durable Goods	377.99	342.40	361.73	40.6	38.3	38.4	9.31	8.94	9.42
Stone, Clay & Glass	430.95	339.89	385.83	39.5	38.8	35.3	10.91	8.76	10.93
Primary Metals	565.87	482.26	565.87	43.9	40.8	43.9	12.89	11.82	12.89
Nondurable Goods	285.32	275.91	289.80	36.3	36.4	36.0	7.86	7.58	8.05
Printing & Publishing	256.82	258.79	272.83	34.8	36.5	34.8	7.38	7.09	7.84
PUBLIC UTILITIES	417.77	370.55	411.65	41.2	40.9	40.2	10.14	9.06	10.24
TRADE	243.62	226.13	246.68	33.1	33.5	33.7	7.36	6.75	7.32

PREPARED BY THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH SECTION TELEPHONE 702-885-4550
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STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
500 E. THIRD STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89713

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NEVADA

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

JOB SERVICE

O-2640

ROBERT LIST
Governor

JANUARY 1982
Publication Date: February 28, 1982

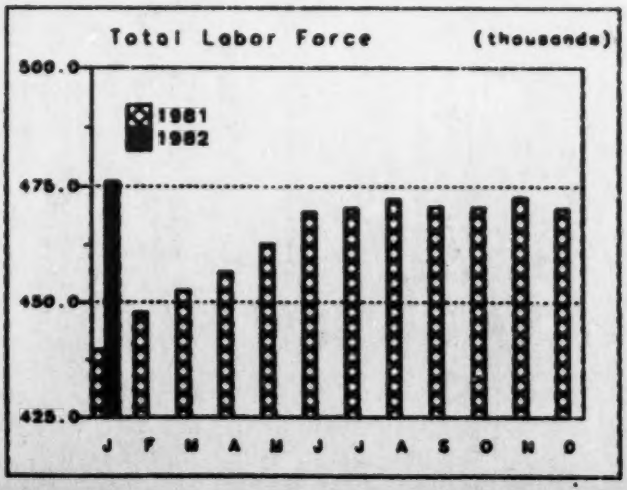
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

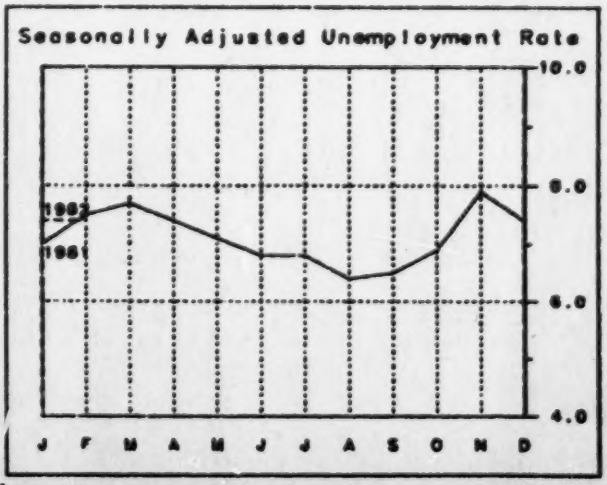
The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January remained unchanged over the month at 7.4 percent of the labor force (see page 3). This month's unemployment estimate was four-tenths of one percentage point higher than the January 1981 figure. However, this month's rate was more than one percentage point below the national level, which declined from 8.8 percent in December to 8.5 percent in January. On a regional basis, the jobless rates for the two metropolitan areas declined slightly during the past 30 days. The Las Vegas area's rate edged downward from 8.5 percent to 8.4 percent while the rate for the Reno area declined from 5.6 percent to 5.5 percent.

On a statewide basis, the number of establishment-based industrial employment jobs dropped over the month from 417,300 to a January level of 411,800. All major industries showed job declines during the month except for the service industry which added 100 to their payrolls. In spite of the foregoing job losses, the decreases in the construction, transportation/public utilities, and trade were less than anticipated. The job levels for mining, manufacturing, and finance/insurance/real estate were at expected levels for the month. Employment declines in the government sector was more than expected; concurrently semester breaks occurred at the universities and community colleges.

During the past 12 months, 14,600 jobs were added to the state's economy, 68 percent of which occurred in the Las Vegas area. The service industry led all sectors of the economy with 8,500 new jobs; while a gain of 5,400 was reported for trade. Construction dropped 2,400 jobs while a loss of 100 was reported for government. Transportation/public utilities, manufacturing, finance/insurance/real estate, and mining all experienced annual gains in employment.

While this month showed no movement in the unemployment rate, joblessness in the State over the next several months is expected to remain at or above its current high level. The persistence of the national recession and high interest rates will continue to adversely impact the state's economy.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	JAN 82	JAN 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	DEC 81
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	476.0	439.7	36.3	8.2%	470.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	39.5	35.0	4.5	12.8	37.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.3%	8.0%	---	---	7.9%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.4%	7.0%	---	---	7.4%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	436.5	404.5	32.0	7.9	433.2
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	433.1	401.1	32.0	7.9	429.4
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.8
PERSONS INVLOVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.2	---	---	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN 82	JAN 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	DEC 81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	411.8	397.2	14.6	3.7%	417.3
MINING	7.7	7.4	0.3	4.1	7.9
METAL MINING	4.9	4.6	0.3	6.5	5.1
CONSTRUCTION	23.0	25.4	- 2.4	- 9.4	23.9
MANUFACTURING	20.6	19.3	1.3	6.7	20.7
DURABLE GOODS	13.4	12.9	0.5	3.9	13.6
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.4	1.7	- 0.3	-17.6	1.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.8	1.7	0.1	5.9	1.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.2	6.4	0.8	12.5	7.1
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.3	0.2	15.4	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.2	3.1	0.1	3.2	3.2
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.8	0.1	12.5	0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.4	24.2	1.2	5.0	25.6
TRANSPORTATION	13.3	12.6	0.7	5.6	13.5
RAILROAD	1.8	1.6	0.2	12.5	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.4	3.3	0.1	3.0	3.6
AIR	3.1	3.0	0.1	3.3	3.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.1	11.6	0.5	4.3	12.1
TOTAL TRADE	86.0	80.6	5.4	6.7	88.2
WHOLESALE	14.1	13.7	0.4	2.9	14.0
RETAIL	71.9	66.9	5.0	7.5	74.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	15.1	13.6	1.5	11.0	16.2
FOOD STORES	11.0	9.6	1.4	14.6	11.3
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	8.0	8.4	- 0.4	- 4.8	8.2
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	23.6	21.7	1.9	8.8	23.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.2	17.8	0.4	2.2	18.4
FINANCE	8.7	8.2	0.5	6.1	8.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	174.7	166.2	8.5	5.1	174.6
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	113.3	109.2	4.1	3.8	113.2
PERSONAL	5.3	5.2	0.1	1.9	5.3
BUSINESS	18.8	17.2	1.6	9.3	18.7
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.0	13.7	1.3	9.5	15.0
GOVERNMENT	56.2	56.3	- 0.1	- 0.2	58.0
FEDERAL	9.2	9.3	- 0.1	- 1.1	9.2
STATE & LOCAL	47.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	48.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	19.2	19.3	- 0.1	- 0.5	20.9

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

Data Revisions

by

Dan Culbert, Labor Economist

Every year in January, it is the policy of this agency to introduce revisions in the existing data series. This year, the changes have been slightly more complicated than in the past, as partial data from the 1980 Census were incorporated in the calculation of the labor force series. Changes to other series consist of replacing estimates based on a sample with more complete data.

Labor Force Revisions

The most dramatic change in the previously published data was seen in the labor force series. This is popularly known as the "unemployment rate" series. The labor force produced is actually a composite of two different data series, the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the handbook series.

The CPS is a monthly survey conducted in all 50 states designed to yield an unemployment rate for the United States. Nationally, there are 60,000 households surveyed each month, of which 1,000 are located in Nevada. The sample data received is inflated by an estimate of the total population to provide estimates for the labor force and its components. In the 1980 Census it was discovered that the estimated population for Nevada was considerably low. Therefore, with the introduction of the 1980 Census population, the survey data had to be inflated by a considerable amount. The extent is shown below.

	1981 (Based on 1970 Population)	1981 (Based on 1980 Population)
Labor Force	400,000	463,000
Unemployment	28,000	33,000
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	7.1%
Employment	372,000	430,000

Note that rates of unemployment show little variation. Since data for all areas in the state must add up to Nevada, a corresponding increase will be seen in county data as well.

The sample size of the CPS in Nevada is not large enough to produce reliable unemployment rates on a monthly basis. Also, no county data is available from this method. Therefore, the handbook method is utilized. This formula uses claims from the unemployment insurance system, data from the Census, and employment from the establishment-based industrial employment series to produce monthly labor force estimates. This series is adjusted by a 6-month moving average of the CPS to ensure a minimum disruption of the data at the time revisions take place. Therefore, the data published for January 1982 are comparable to the new 1981 revisions.

Establishment-Based Industrial Employment

Monthly estimates of employment by industry are developed by a sample of cooperating employees throughout the State of Nevada. Each year this sample is replaced by our universe, which consists of data obtained from the Unemployment Insurance quarterly contribution forms. This replacement is necessary as sample estimates will vary somewhat from the true level of employment.

Total All Industries

	1981 Revised	1981 Preliminary	Change	Percent Change
State	414.0	415.3	-1.3	-0.3%
Las Vegas	229.8	228.7	1.1	0.5
Reno	115.4	116.7	-1.3	-1.1
Balance of State	68.8	69.9	-1.1	-1.6

In comparing over the year changes, Nevada's growth was not as vigorous as previously indicated. The variation is, however, very slight. The revised annual average employment for the four major areas of the State are indicated below.

	1981	1980	Change	Percent Change
Nevada	414.0	400.0	14.0	3.5%
Las Vegas	229.8	221.2	8.6	3.9
Reno	115.4	114.4	1.0	0.9
Balance of State	68.8	64.4	4.4	6.8

ALL URBAN U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1967 = 100)			U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Seasonally Adjusted		
JAN 82	JAN 81	DEC 81	JAN 82	JAN 81	DEC 81
282.5	260.5	281.5	8.5%	7.4%	8.8%

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING
(Per 100 Employees)

	MINING			MANUFACTURING		
	DEC 81	DEC 80	NOV 81	DEC 81	DEC 80	NOV 81
ACCESSION RATES						
TOTAL ACCESSIONS	1.8	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.1
New Hires	0.6	2.5	1.8	2.4	3.1	2.4
Recalls	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7
SEPARATION RATES						
TOTAL SEPARATIONS	4.7	3.0	2.4	4.9	4.7	4.8
Quits	0.4	2.3	1.3	1.5	2.8	1.8
Discharges	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5
Lay-offs	1.7	0.1	0.9	1.8	1.1	2.4
Military & Miscellaneous	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 1982	JAN 1981	DEC 1981	JAN 1982	JAN 1981	DEC 1981	JAN 1982	JAN 1981	DEC 1981
MINING	465.21	412.64	440.88	42.1	41.1	40.3	11.05	10.04	10.94
CONSTRUCTION	557.60	543.05	574.11	34.0	36.3	35.2	16.40	14.96	16.31
MANUFACTURING	322.61	294.89	339.39	37.6	38.1	39.1	8.58	7.74	8.68
Durable Goods	350.21	320.97	376.40	38.4	39.0	40.3	9.12	8.23	9.34
Stone, Clay & Glass	400.03	348.96	416.10	36.7	39.7	36.5	10.90	8.79	11.40
Primary Metals	539.09	476.00	573.74	41.5	40.0	44.1	12.99	11.90	13.01
Nondurable Goods	274.03	251.40	286.99	36.2	36.7	36.7	7.57	6.85	7.82
Printing & Publishing	264.00	240.79	268.16	35.2	36.1	35.1	7.50	6.67	7.64
PUBLIC UTILITIES	414.73	359.39	410.00	40.9	39.8	40.2	10.14	9.03	10.20
TRADE	258.48	230.10	248.50	34.1	33.3	33.4	7.58	6.91	7.44

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NEVADA

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

O-2640

ROBERT LIST
Governor

FEBRUARY 1982
Publication Date: March 31, 1982

LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

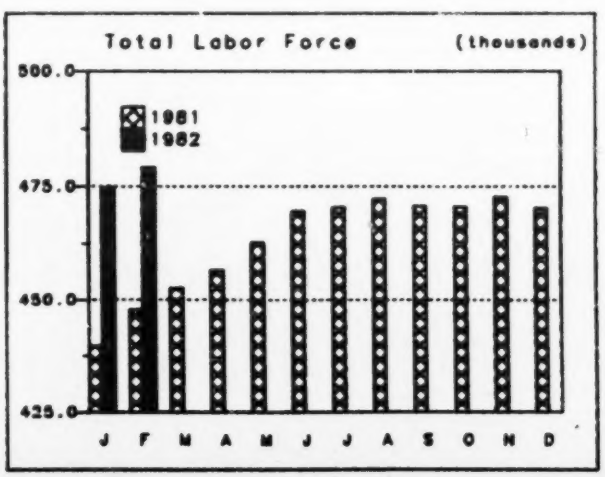
The rate of unemployment in the State during February 1982 rose moderately as did the rate on a national level. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 7.9 percent, four-tenths of one percentage point higher than both the previous month's rate and the February 1981 rate. Meanwhile, the jobless rate for the Nation increased from 8.5 percent in January to its current estimate of 8.8 percent.

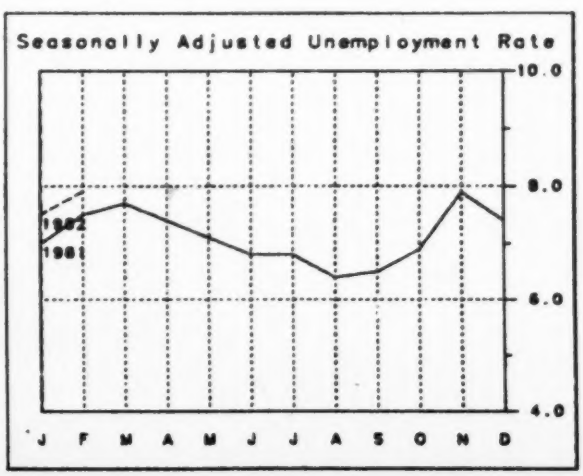
On a geographical area basis, the rates for the state's two metropolitan areas both showed increases. The Las Vegas area edged upward by one-tenth of one percentage point to an 8.6 percent level. The Reno area rose from 5.5 percent to a still relatively low 5.8 percent, three full percentage points below the national rate.

The state's establishment-based industrial employment increased by 2,300 jobs during the month, which was much less than anticipated. The gain of 1,900 jobs in the government sector was more than expected. This employment jump was principally due to the return to universities and community colleges of non-certified personnel. A substantial employment decline was experienced in the trade industry which offset job gains in the government and service sectors. The increases indicated for service and hotel/gaming/recreation did not reach expected levels. Manufacturing and finance/insurance/real estate employment exceeded expectations while transportation/public utilities met anticipated levels. Job declines in mining and construction were more than anticipated.

There were more than 11,000 jobs added to the state's establishment-based industrial employment levels during the past year. The total reached 412,500 or 2.8 percent higher than the year ago level. The employment gains in the service and trade sectors helped to offset a 2,500 job loss in the construction industry. All remaining major industries showed year-to-year job gains except for mining which held steady at 7,600.

Unemployment in the State is expected to remain at its current high levels in the months ahead. While the national rate of inflation seems to have been brought under control, unemployment and interest rates persist at high levels and will continue to adversely affect recovery in the near term.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	FEB 82	FEB 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JAN 82
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	479.1	447.8	31.3	6.9%	474.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	40.0	36.2	3.8	10.4	39.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.3%	8.1%	---	---	8.3%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.9%	7.5%	---	---	7.5%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	439.1	411.4	27.7	6.7	435.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	435.7	408.0	27.7	6.7	431.6
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.2	---	---	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	FEB 82	FEB 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JAN 82
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	412.5	401.3	11.2	2.8%	410.2
MINING	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.7
METAL MINING	4.9	4.8	0.1	2.1	4.9
CONSTRUCTION	22.8	25.3	- 2.5	- 9.9	22.9
MANUFACTURING	20.7	19.4	1.3	6.7	20.6
DURABLE GOODS	13.5	13.0	0.5	3.8	13.4
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.5	1.6	- 0.1	- 6.2	1.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.8	1.7	0.1	5.9	1.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.2	6.4	0.8	12.5	7.2
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.3	0.2	15.4	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.2	3.1	0.1	3.2	3.2
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.8	0.1	12.5	0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.4	24.4	1.0	4.1	25.3
TRANSPORTATION	13.3	12.7	0.6	4.7	13.3
RAILROAD	1.8	1.7	0.1	5.9	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.6	3.4	0.2	5.9	3.5
AIR	3.1	3.0	0.1	3.3	3.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.1	11.7	0.4	3.4	12.0
TOTAL TRADE	85.1	81.1	4.0	4.9	85.9
WHOLESALE	14.0	13.7	0.3	2.2	14.0
RETAIL	71.1	67.4	3.7	5.5	71.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	14.5	13.9	0.6	4.3	15.1
FOOD STORES	10.9	9.6	1.3	13.5	11.0
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	8.0	8.4	- 0.4	- 4.8	8.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	23.5	21.8	1.7	7.8	23.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.2	17.9	0.3	1.7	18.2
FINANCE	8.8	8.3	0.5	6.0	8.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	174.3	167.9	6.4	3.8	173.1
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	112.5	110.6	1.9	1.7	111.6
PERSONAL	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3
BUSINESS	18.9	17.2	1.7	9.9	18.8
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.0	13.8	1.2	8.7	14.9
GOVERNMENT	58.4	57.7	0.7	1.2	56.5
FEDERAL	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.2
STATE & LOCAL	49.2	48.5	0.7	1.4	47.3
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	21.1	20.7	0.4	1.9	19.3

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

Minimum Wage Legislation

by

Kerry Sullivan, Labor Economist

On June 25, 1938, President Roosevelt signed into law the Fair Labor Standard Act (FLSA). According to President Roosevelt, "Except for the Social Security Act, it is the most far-reaching, farsighted program ever adopted here or in any other country." This important legislation established the principle of nationwide minimum wage standards, set federal standards regarding work hours and overtime pay, and addressed the question of child labor. In 1963, this act was extended to guarantee equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex. To enforce and administer the FLSA, the Wage and Hour Division in the Department of Labor was established. This division was given the authority to require certain records to be kept by employers, and the responsibility of finding and investigating those employers in violation of the FLSA.

When the FLSA was implemented in 1938, the minimum wage was set at 25 cents an hour, and covered approximately 11 million workers. Today, the federal minimum wage for covered nonexempt workers is $3.35 an hour, encompassing over 50 million workers.

The federal minimum wage applies to those enterprises whose annual gross volume of sales is more than $363,500, to all businesses engaged in laundering or cleaning of clothing or fabrics, and to all firms involved in construction or reconstruction. Any employee who is engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce is also covered by the FLSA. This includes employees participating directly in such commerce, those keeping records on interstate transaction, those engaging in interstate communication, and all those employed by firms engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. Domestic and child-care workers are also entitled to the Act's minimum wage, overtime pay, equal pay and child labor protection if they receive at least $50 in cash wages in a calendar quarter from their employer, or work a total of more than eight hours a week for one or more employers.

Private enterprises that are exempt from the federal minimum wage legislation may be subject to Nevada minimum wage laws, which are supplementary to the federal laws. In Nevada the State minimum wage for persons 18 years of age or older is $2.75 per hour. Several states have no minimum wage, while that of Alaska, at $3.85 per hour, is higher than the federal wage.

Nevada legislation established a minimum wage of $2.34 per hour for persons less than 18 years of age. However, minors working in an enterprise covered by the federal minimum wage law are subject to the federal minimum wage.

The rules regarding who is subject to federal and state minimum wages are complex. Certain provisions allow for subminimum wages to be paid to workers, and in some cases employees are exempted from wage legislation all together.

Specific inquiries as to federal minimum wages, child labor, overtime and exemption should be directed to the U.S. Department of Labor, 50 South Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada 89505, telephone (702) 784-5200. For information regarding Nevada minimum wages and labor legislation, please contact the State Labor Commissioner's Office, Capitol Complex, 505 East King Street, Room 602, Carson City, Nevada 89701, telephone (702) 885-4850.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

FEB 82	FEB 81	JAN 82
283.4	263.2	282.5

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

FEB 82	FEB 81	JAN 82
8.8%	7.4%	8.5%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1982	FEB 1981	JAN 1982	FEB 1982	FEB 1981	JAN 1982	FEB 1982	FEB 1981	JAN 1982
MINING	453.70	412.33	464.02	40.8	39.8	41.1	11.12	10.36	11.29
CONSTRUCTION	538.06	575.31	543:84	32.2	35.8	32.9	16.71	16.07	16.53
MANUFACTURING	319.22	306.46	326.80	37.6	38.5	38.0	8.49	7.96	8.60
Durable Goods	334.91	327.71	347.52	37.8	39.2	38.4	8.86	8.36	9.05
Stone, Clay & Glass	404.63	355.81	398.08	37.5	38.3	37.1	10.79	9.29	10.73
Primary Metals	528.61	503.05	539.09	40.6	41.2	41.5	13.02	12.21	12.99
Nondurable Goods	288.64	261.25	283.46	37.1	36.9	37.2	7.78	7.08	7.62
Printing & Publishing	290.90	247.39	279.73	37.2	34.6	37.1	7.82	7.15	7.54
PUBLIC UTILITIES	400.13	364.19	405.27	38.4	39.5	39.5	10.42	9.22	10.26
TRADE	247.23	225.77	251.33	33.5	33.3	33.6	7.38	6.78	7.48

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
500 E. THIRD STREET
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5/11/82 S5040-1A

NEVADA

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

O-2640

ROBERT LIST
Governor

MARCH 1982
Publication Date: April 30, 1982

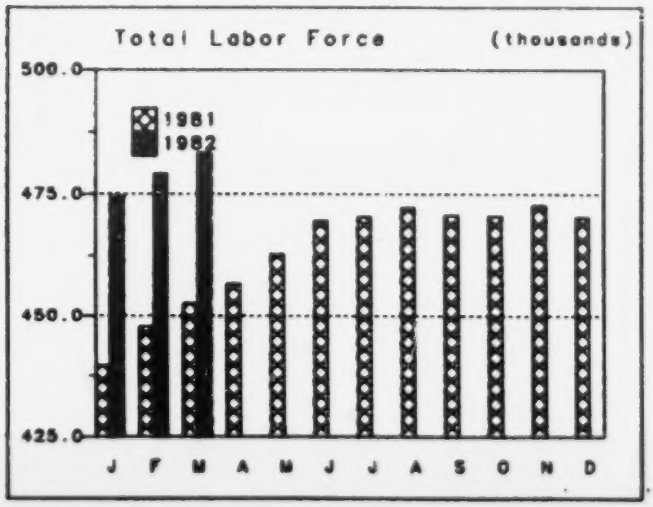
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

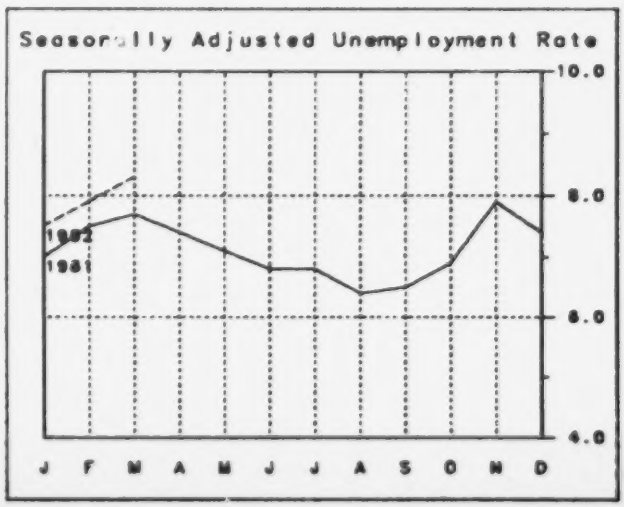
During the month of March, Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 8.3 percent from the prior month's 7.9 percent. One year ago, the State's unemployment rate was 7.7 percent for the same month. At that time, both the Nevada and National rates were stable, rather than increasing. The recent upward movement reflected the nationwide trend, as the United States seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased two-tenths of a percentage point in March. The current United States rate of 9.0 percent matches the postwar high reached in May, 1975.

All areas of the State shared the rate expansion. With a six-tenths of a percentage point increase, the Las Vegas area rate of 9.2 percent reflected that area's high jobless level relative to seasonal expectations. Increasing at a slower pace, the Reno area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained relatively low at 6.1 percent, up from 5.8 percent in February.

Establishment-based industrial employment grew slightly in all areas of the State during the month of March. However, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the employment expansion was less than anticipated. The Las Vegas area, in particular, displayed far less employment growth than normal for the month. Lack of vigor in the service industry, along with wholesale and retail trade, was mainly responsible. Stagnant employment in the trade and services industries retarded the overall seasonally adjusted employment growth for the Reno and Balance of State areas as well.

The current industrial employment level is only 2.4 percent higher than that of one year ago. Of the major industries, only manufacturing employment approached an over-the-year growth rate of 5 percent. Conversely, the construction industry lost approximately 9 percent from the already low level registered last March. Mining employment remains at the prior year's level as low metal prices dampen further growth in that industry. High interest rates continue to depress construction industry employment with no dramatic turnaround expected in the near future.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	MAR 82	MAR 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	FEB 82
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	483.3	452.6	30.7	6.7%	479.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	40.1	35.0	5.1	14.5	40.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.3%	7.7%	---	---	8.4%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.3%	7.7%	---	---	7.9%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	443.2	417.4	25.8	6.1	438.9
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	439.0	413.3	25.7	6.2	435.5
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4.2	4.1	0.1	2.4	3.4
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.2	---	---	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	MAR 82	MAR 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	FEB 82
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	413.8	404.2	9.6	2.4%	412.3
MINING	7.6	7.7	- 0.1	- 1.3	7.6
METAL MINING	4.8	4.9	- 0.1	- 2.0	4.9
CONSTRUCTION	23.0	25.3	- 2.3	- 9.1	22.4
MANUFACTURING	20.4	19.5	0.9	4.6	20.5
DURABLE GOODS	13.3	13.0	0.3	2.3	13.4
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.4	1.7	- 0.3	-17.6	1.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.8	1.7	0.1	5.9	1.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.1	6.5	0.6	9.2	7.1
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.4	0.1	7.1	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.2
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.8	0.1	12.5	0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.4	24.5	0.9	3.7	25.4
TRANSPORTATION	13.3	12.8	0.5	3.9	13.3
RAILROAD	1.8	1.7	0.1	5.9	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.6	3.4	0.2	5.9	3.6
AIR	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.1	11.7	0.4	3.4	12.1
TOTAL TRADE	85.1	82.0	3.1	3.8	85.0
WHOLESALE	14.0	13.8	0.2	1.4	14.0
RETAIL	71.1	68.2	2.9	4.3	71.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	14.1	13.6	0.5	3.7	14.3
FOOD STORES	11.1	9.9	1.2	12.1	11.0
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	8.2	8.5	- 0.3	- 3.5	8.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	23.6	22.3	1.3	5.8	23.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.4	18.1	0.3	1.7	18.4
FINANCE	9.0	8.3	0.7	8.4	8.9
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	175.4	169.0	6.4	3.8	174.6
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	113.1	111.6	1.5	1.3	112.7
PERSONAL	5.3	5.4	- 0.1	- 1.9	5.3
BUSINESS	19.2	16.8	2.4	14.3	19.0
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.1	13.9	1.2	8.6	15.0
GOVERNMENT	58.5	58.1	0.4	0.7	58.4
FEDERAL	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.2
STATE & LOCAL	49.3	48.9	0.4	0.8	49.2
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	21.3	21.0	0.3	1.4	21.2

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

Unemployment Rates by States
A Comparison

by

Dan Culbert, Labor Economist

As the National economy moves deeply into recession, unemployment data becomes increasingly scrutinized by the public and the press. Questions often arise about the severity of impact on states and regions. Data recently released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics answer several of these inquiries.

The current recession has been fueled by several problems on the national level. American car manufacturers have been particularly hard hit. This is substantiated by the data showing Michigan as the state with the highest unemployment rate. (12.4% in 1980 and 12.3% in 1981.) The construction industry has suffered from high interest rates, resulting in lack of demand for building materials. The Pacific Northwest, which supplies much of these materials, also shows high unemployment levels. (Note: Idaho, Oregon and Washington in the following tables.)

Nevada's rate for both 1980 and 1981 was considerably below the national average, although the gap had lessened in 1981.

Western States

State	1981 Unemployment Rate	Rank	1980 Unemployment Rate	Rank
Wyoming	4.1%	3	4.0%	1
Hawaii	5.4	9	4.9	7
Colorado	5.5	10	5.9	14
Arizona	6.1	13	6.7	24
Utah	6.7	19	6.3	19
Montana	6.9	21	6.1	17
NEVADA	7.1	23	6.2	18
California	7.4	28	6.8	26
Idaho	7.6	29	7.9	41
Alaska	9.3	42	9.7	49
Washington	9.5	44	7.9	40
Oregon	9.9	46	8.3	43
U.S. Average	7.6	--	7.1	--

NOTE: Unemployment rates are annual averages. Ranks are position relative to all 50 states.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

MAR 82	MAR 81	FEB 82
283.1	265.1	283.4

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

MAR 82	MAR 81	FEB 82
9.0%	7.3%	8.8%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR 1982	MAR 1981	FEB 1982	MAR 1982	MAR 1981	FEB 1982	MAR 1982	MAR 1981	FEB 1982
MINING	481.17	415.94	457.47	43.0	40.5	40.7	11.19	10.27	11.24
CONSTRUCTION	565.67	546.10	521.15	34.2	35.6	31.7	16.54	15.34	16.44
MANUFACTURING	325.23	318.16	322.27	37.0	38.8	37.3	8.79	8.20	8.64
Durable Goods	348.14	342.21	342.47	37.8	39.7	37.8	9.21	8.62	9.06
Stone, Clay & Glass	389.86	368.04	397.12	35.8	38.7	36.4	10.89	9.51	10.91
Primary Metals	567.10	521.90	559.02	42.8	42.5	42.0	13.25	12.28	13.31
Nondurable Goods	282.94	269.74	281.74	35.5	36.9	36.4	7.97	7.31	7.74
Printing & Publishing	275.87	257.36	275.77	34.1	35.4	35.4	8.09	7.27	7.79
PUBLIC UTILITIES	403.37	369.87	411.45	38.6	39.9	39.0	10.45	9.27	10.55
TRADE	250.75	232.88	252.50	33.3	33.8	33.4	7.53	6.89	7.56

PREPARED BY THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH SECTION TELEPHONE 702-885-4550
FOR PLACEMENT OF JOB ORDERS CONTACT YOUR NEAREST EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
500 E. THIRD STREET
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NEVADA

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

JOB SERVICE

O-2640

ROBERT LIST
Governor

APRIL 1982
Publication Date: May 31, 1982

LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

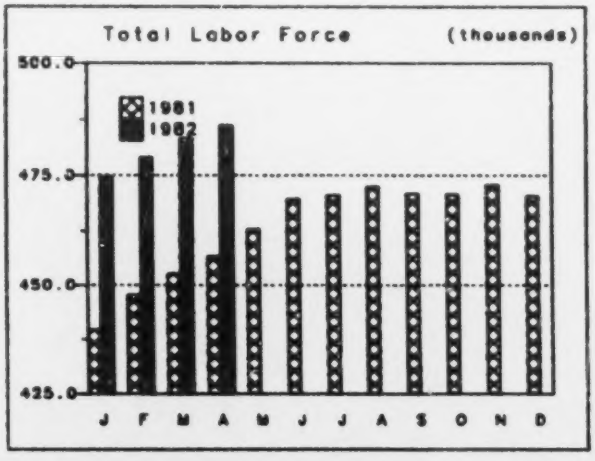
Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continued to escalate during the month of April, reaching 9.0 percent from the month-ago level of 8.4 percent. Over the year, the number of unemployed grew 28 percent to 41,900; the unemployment rate one year ago was 7.4 percent. The United States seasonally adjusted rate continued its upward movement, gaining four-tenths of a percentage point to arrive at 9.4 percent, the highest on record since 1941.

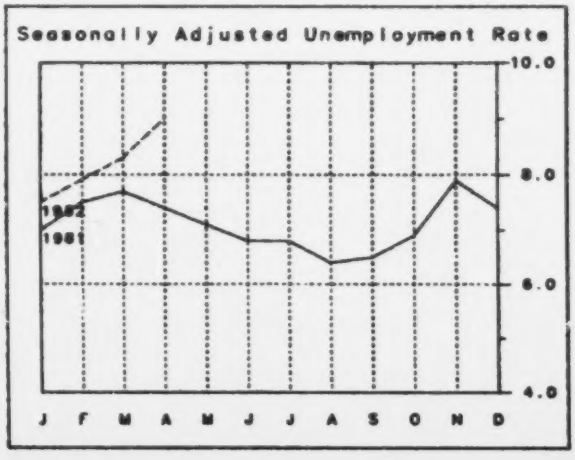
In a reversal of last month's pattern, the Reno area suffered a larger increase in its unemployment rate, relative to seasonal expectations, than the Las Vegas area. During April, Reno gained nine-tenths of a percentage point to reach 7.0 percent, while the Las Vegas unemployment rate registered 9.9 percent, an addition of seven tenths of a percentage point. At the same time, the Balance of State (BOS) only suffered a three-tenths of a percentage point rise, attaining a seasonally adjusted 9.5 percent.

Growth in establishment-based industrial employment for the month was minimal when viewed in relation to normal seasonal expansion during April. Small gains registered in Reno and BOS were generally no better than expected, while the Las Vegas area's employment level was slightly higher than expected. As with the prior month, the hotel-gaming-recreation sector did not produce its normal employment growth.

Over the year, little change in industrial employment was reported. Total establishment-based industrial employment only registered a 1.5 percent gain. In addition to a small loss in mining employment, the construction industry showed a rather substantial employment loss of 13.2 percent, spread evenly throughout the State. Other major industries within the State displayed slow growth of 3 percent or less.

Winter's severity and persistence exacerbated the State's economic problems, particularly in the north. As Congress and the President wrestle with the budget, the economy remains mired in high interest rates, high unemployment, and low productivity. Within the state of Nevada, similar factors prevail, producing disappointing taxable sales and moderate gaming revenues. Signs of an economic turnaround are not yet evident in either the National or State economy.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	APR 82	APR 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	MAR 82
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	486.0	456.6	29.4	6.4%	482.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	41.9	32.7	9.2	28.1	40.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.6%	7.2%	---	---	8.3%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	9.0%	7.4%	---	---	8.4%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	443.9	423.8	20.1	4.7	442.4
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	438.5	418.8	19.7	4.7	438.2
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5.4	5.0	0.4	8.0	4.2
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.2	0.1	---	---	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	APR 82	APR 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	MAR 82
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	414.4	408.2	6.2	1.5%	412.9
MINING	7.6	7.8	- 0.2	- 2.6	7.6
METAL MINING	4.8	5.0	- 0.2	- 4.0	4.8
CONSTRUCTION	23.0	26.5	- 3.5	-13.2	22.7
MANUFACTURING	20.3	20.2	0.1	0.5	20.3
DURABLE GOODS	13.2	13.6	- 0.4	- 2.9	13.2
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.4	1.7	- 0.3	-17.6	1.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.6	1.8	- 0.2	-11.1	1.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.1	6.6	0.5	7.6	7.1
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.4	0.1	7.1	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.8	0.1	12.5	0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.6	24.8	0.8	3.2	25.4
TRANSPORTATION	13.4	13.1	0.3	2.3	13.3
RAILROAD	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.6	3.5	0.1	2.9	3.6
AIR	3.0	3.1	- 0.1	- 3.2	3.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.2	11.7	0.5	4.3	12.1
TOTAL TRADE	85.3	82.6	2.7	3.3	85.0
WHOLESALE	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	14.0
RETAIL	71.3	68.6	2.7	3.9	71.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	13.8	13.4	0.4	3.0	14.0
FOOD STORES	11.1	9.9	1.2	12.1	11.1
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	8.4	8.7	- 0.3	- 3.4	8.2
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	24.0	22.5	1.5	6.7	23.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.3	18.2	0.1	0.5	18.3
FINANCE	8.9	8.4	0.5	6.0	8.9
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	175.9	170.5	5.4	3.2	175.0
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	113.1	112.6	0.5	0.4	112.9
PERSONAL	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	5.3
BUSINESS	19.1	16.6	2.5	15.1	19.1
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.3	14.0	1.3	9.3	15.1
GOVERNMENT	58.4	57.6	0.8	1.4	58.6
FEDERAL	9.3	9.2	0.1	1.1	9.2
STATE & LOCAL	49.1	48.4	0.7	1.4	49.4
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	21.1	20.6	0.5	2.4	21.3

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

Small Business Employment

by

Marian Battaglia, Labor Economist

In celebration of Small Business Week, May 9-15, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) released business statistics covering fiscal year 1981. According to the SBA, both business bankruptcies and incorporations took place during the fiscal year at a higher-than-normal rate. The statistics indicate that despite a poor economic climate, the American dream of owning a business remains strong.

Of the 11 million businesses in the United States (excluding farms), 98 percent have fewer than 500 employees and are considered "small businesses." SBA statistics reveal that nearly 50 percent of the nation's total private employment is within the small business sector. Also, 9 out 10 businesses nationwide employ less than 10 workers; many are sole proprietorships.

Although representing a slightly narrower group of businesses, Nevada establishment-based industrial employment statistics exhibit a similar pattern. Of all employers covered under the Nevada unemployment compensation law 1/, as well as the federal government, over 99 percent have fewer than 500 employees. These small business firms account for 61 percent of the covered employment statewide. Approximately 76 percent of firms covered under the state's unemployment compensation law employ fewer than 10 workers. If self-employed were added, the number would probably be comparable to the 9 out of 10 quoted above for the nation. Finally, the "top" 10 percent of the firms employ over 75 percent of the covered workers in Nevada.

Nevada Employers - Third Quarter 1981

Employment Size	Number of Firms	Total Employment
0-3	10,798	16,878
4-9	5,858	34,630
10-19	2,523	33,729
20-49	1,557	46,719
50-99	535	36,399
100-249	329	49,141
250-499	103	35,385
500-999	68	47,328
1000+	60	116,291

1/ Most employers are covered under the Nevada unemployment compensation law; notable exceptions are the self-employed, unpaid family workers, some employers of domestics, most farms, the federal government and railroads.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

APR 82	APR 81	MAR 82
284.3	266.8	283.1

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

APR 82	APR 81	MAR 82
9.4%	7.3%	9.0%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1982	APR 1981	MAR 1982	APR 1982	APR 1981	MAR 1982	APR 1982	APR 1981	MAR 1982
MINING	398.85	425.82	475.68	35.9	40.4	42.7	11.11	10.54	11.14
CONSTRUCTION	546.34	568.63	566.40	33.6	36.9	34.6	16.26	15.41	16.37
MANUFACTURING	312.21	329.43	326.26	35.6	39.5	36.7	8.77	8.34	8.89
Durable Goods	333.20	355.78	350.36	36.1	40.8	38.0	9.23	8.72	9.22
Stone, Clay & Glass	425.99	392.76	398.58	37.4	40.7	36.4	11.39	9.65	10.95
Primary Metals	530.00	592.89	591.75	40.0	41.9	45.0	13.25	14.15	13.15
Nondurable Goods	267.03	273.79	275.40	34.5	36.8	34.0	7.74	7.44	8.10
Printing & Publishing	267.46	264.60	274.74	34.6	36.0	34.3	7.73	7.35	8.01
PUBLIC UTILITIES	417.75	395.41	415.66	39.9	39.9	39.7	10.47	9.91	10.47
TRADE	243.10	239.43	252.41	32.5	34.6	33.3	7.48	6.92	7.58

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STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
500 E. THIRD STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89713

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NEVADA

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

JOB SERVICE

ROBERT LIST
Governor

MAY 1982
Publication Date: June 30, 1982

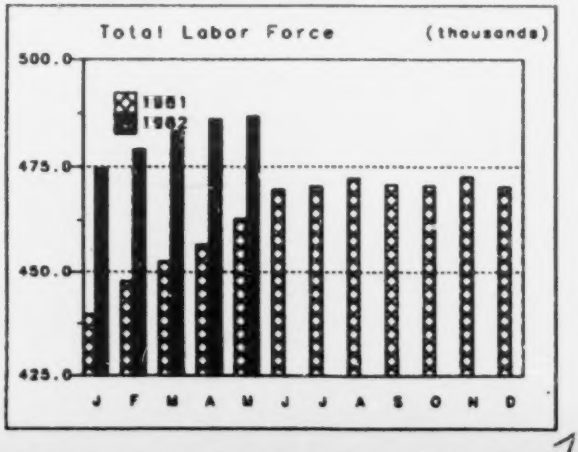
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

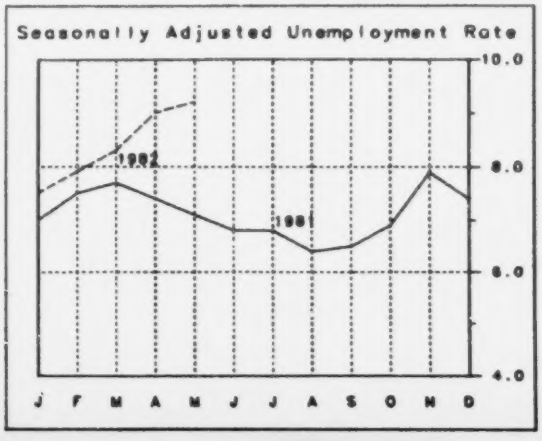
Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continued its upward climb, rising from 9.0 percent in April to 9.2 percent in May. Similarly, the United States unemployment rate rose slightly to 9.5 percent from the prior month's level of 9.4 percent. In comparison, the State's unemployment rate one year ago was 7.1 percent, while the National rate was 7.6 percent. None of the three major areas in the State - Las Vegas, Reno, Balance of State (BOS) - showed any improvement during May. The Las Vegas and Reno SMSAs each registered two-tenths of a percentage point increase, reaching 10.1 and 7.2 percent, respectively. The seasonally adjusted rate for the BOS, however, remained level at 9.6 percent.

Although establishment-based industrial employment gained 2,400 jobs from April to May, the growth was less than normal for the month. After accounting for seasonality, employment in mining, TCPU (transportation, communication, and public utilities), and government remained level. All other industries failed to grow as much as expected; the service industry was particularly disappointing. Lack of normal job growth was more evident in the northern part of the State. After seasonal adjustment, Las Vegas gained 200 jobs less than expected, whereas the shortfall for Reno and the BOS combined was approximately 2,000. In general, services was the largest contributor to the shortfall, because the substantial hiring in this sector which traditionally occurs at the beginning of the summer season has not yet materialized.

Over the year, establishment-based industrial employment displayed a less-than-one-percent gain, evidence of the economy's slowdown. The State's largest industry, services, gained 4,000 jobs since May 1981, representing little more than 2 percent growth. For the year, most of the actual job loss was suffered in the construction industry, which dropped 3,000 jobs, or nearly 12 percent. Employment growth registered a paltry 1.1 percent in the Las Vegas area and 0.6 percent in the Reno area. The State's unusually low growth rate represents a downward trend in over-the-year gains since last October.

Traditional summer projects, such as highway construction, have helped decrease the number of construction workers claiming unemployment, but only in certain areas. Also, the hotel-gaming industry reported good business during the Memorial Day weekend and the following week's Cooney-Holmes fight. However, further widespread bankruptcies and layoffs occurring nationally will also affect the State's economic performance. It is not expected that joblessness in Nevada will show any improvement in the immediate future.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	MAY 82	MAY 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	APR 82
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	486.6	462.7	23.9	5.1%	484.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	42.3	31.5	10.8	34.2	41.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.7%	6.8%	---	---	8.6%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	9.2%	7.1%	---	---	9.0%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	444.1	431.1	13.0	3.0	442.5
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	438.8	425.8	13.0	3.0	437.5
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.0
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.2	0.1	---	---	0.2

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	MAY 82	MAY 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	APR 82
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	415.6	413.2	2.4	0.6%	413.2
MINING	7.5	8.0	- 0.5	- 6.2	7.5
METAL MINING	4.7	5.1	- 0.4	- 7.8	4.7
CONSTRUCTION	23.0	26.0	- 3.0	-11.5	22.8
MANUFACTURING	20.2	20.4	- 0.2	- 1.0	20.3
DURABLE GOODS	13.1	13.8	- 0.7	- 5.1	13.2
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.5	1.7	- 0.2	-11.8	1.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.5	1.8	- 0.3	-16.7	1.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.1	6.6	0.5	7.6	7.1
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.4	0.1	7.1	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.8	0.1	12.5	0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.4	25.0	0.4	1.6	25.3
TRANSPORTATION	13.4	13.2	0.2	1.5	13.3
RAILROAD	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.6	3.5	0.1	2.9	3.5
AIR	3.0	3.1	- 0.1	- 3.2	3.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.0	11.8	0.2	1.7	12.0
TOTAL TRADE	85.9	84.1	1.8	2.1	85.0
WHOLESALE	13.8	14.1	- 0.3	- 2.1	13.9
RETAIL	72.1	70.0	2.1	3.0	71.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	13.7	13.4	0.3	2.2	13.7
FOOD STORES	11.2	10.0	1.2	12.0	11.0
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	8.6	8.8	- 0.2	- 2.3	8.4
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	24.7	23.5	1.2	5.1	24.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.1	18.5	- 0.4	- 2.2	18.2
FINANCE	8.7	8.5	0.2	2.4	8.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	177.0	173.0	4.0	2.3	175.7
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	113.5	114.2	- 0.3	- 0.3	113.0
PERSONAL	5.4	5.3	0.1	1.9	5.4
BUSINESS	19.2	17.4	1.8	10.3	19.1
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.4	13.9	1.5	10.8	15.3
GOVERNMENT	58.5	58.2	0.3	0.5	58.4
FEDERAL	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	9.3
STATE & LOCAL	49.1	48.8	0.3	0.6	49.1
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	21.1	20.8	0.3	1.4	21.1

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

Nevada's Unemployment Insurance Fund

by

Robert Butler, Labor Economist

During the 1974-1976 recessionary period, Nevada's unemployment insurance (UI) fund was caught in a squeeze that saw record numbers of jobless filing against it on one hand and on the other a taxing system lacking the range to raise sufficient revenue to cover costs. At one point in early 1976 the fund ran into cash flow problems and $7.6 million had to be borrowed from the federal unemployment trust fund to meet benefit payment obligations.

Rebuilding The Fund

In state legislative sessions from 1975 to the present, a series of measures were enacted to beef up the UI taxing system and to curtail extraneous benefit payments to claimants who separated from employment without good cause. This legislation plus marked improved in economic conditions were instrumental in the UI fund rebounding from its 1975-6 low point of $7.5 million to a level of $156.3 million in 1981. (See chart at bottom).

Recent data published by the Department of Labor (DOL) indicate that Nevada's UI fund is in a healthy position relative to funds in other states. The balance in Nevada's fund, $143.9 million as of January 31, 1982, was the seventeenth largest in the Nation. When related to total state payrolls, Nevada fared even better, ranking third among all states, with a 2.47 percentage.

Tax Rates Lowered

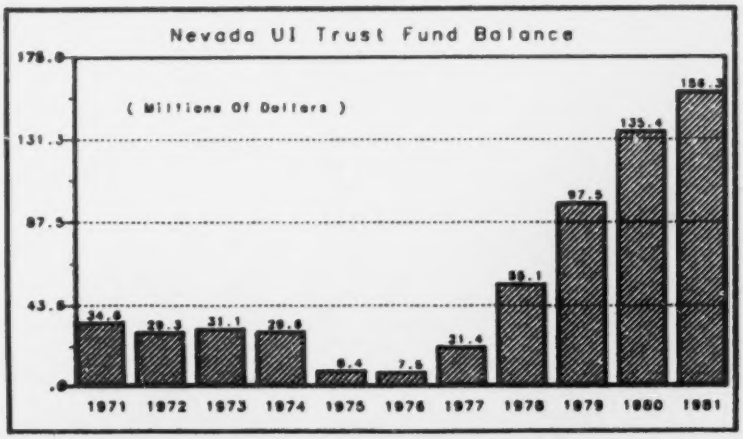
During most of the 1970's, Nevada tax rates were relatively high in order to rebuild the fund. The average tax rate on employers' taxable payrolls was in the 3.0 percent to 3.2 percent range from 1975 to 1980. As the fund achieved a more solvent position, the average rate was lowered to 2.41 percent in 1981 and then down to 1.74 in 1982. According to DOL state comparative data, Nevada had the fifteenth highest average tax rate in the country in 1980, whereas by 1982 the rate had dropped to the tenth lowest.

Federal Loans

Another indication of the strength of Nevada's UI fund is that this state has no current outstanding loan from the federal unemployment trust fund. The federal fund is supported by employer taxes and makes loans to states that deplete their reserves. As of May 1982, nineteen states had outstanding debts totalling $7.6 billion from this fund.

Future Outlook

Because of the severity of the current economic slump, it is expected that Nevada's UI fund level will be drained below the statutory solvency requirement by year's end. This means that in 1983 a solvency tax of .5 percent, which State law automatically triggers when solvency is not met, will be added to each employer's tax rate. The solvency tax coupled with an increase in the tax base, which is indexed to average wages, from $9,300 in 1982 to $10,200 in 1983 should bring in sufficient revenues to again restore the fund to solvency by 1984.



ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

MAY 82	MAY 81	APR 82
287.1	269.0	284.3

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

MAY 82	MAY 81	APR 82
9.5%	7.6%	9.4%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1982	MAY 1981	APR 1982	MAY 1982	MAY 1981	APR 1982	MAY 1982	MAY 1981	APR 1982
MINING	514.04	466.66	463.79	43.6	43.9	40.4	11.79	10.63	11.48
CONSTRUCTION	564.96	570.84	572.55	35.2	36.9	34.7	16.05	15.47	16.50
MANUFACTURING	322.51	319.84	322.81	36.9	39.1	36.6	8.74	8.18	8.82
Durable Goods	339.85	339.77	347.82	36.9	39.6	37.2	9.21	8.58	9.35
Stone, Clay & Glass	428.22	412.63	423.32	39.0	40.1	38.0	10.98	10.29	11.14
Primary Metals	508.03	512.44	525.20	38.9	41.9	39.4	13.06	12.33	13.33
Nondurable Goods	284.43	277.37	274.35	36.7	38.1	35.4	7.75	7.28	7.75
Printing & Publishing	292.98	262.09	277.11	38.0	36.1	35.3	7.71	7.26	7.85
PUBLIC UTILITIES	415.74	387.93	417.25	39.0	40.2	39.7	10.66	9.65	10.51
TRADE	252.49	238.05	254.69	33.8	34.4	33.6	7.47	6.92	7.58

PREPARED BY THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH SECTION TELEPHONE 702-885-4550
FOR PLACEMENT OF JOB ORDERS CONTACT YOUR NEAREST EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
500 E. THIRD STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89713

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NEVADA

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

ROBERT LIST
Governor

JUNE 1982
Publication Date: July 31, 1982

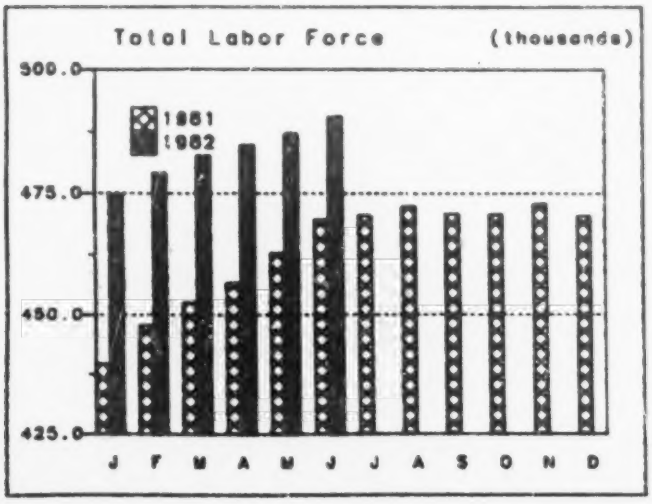
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

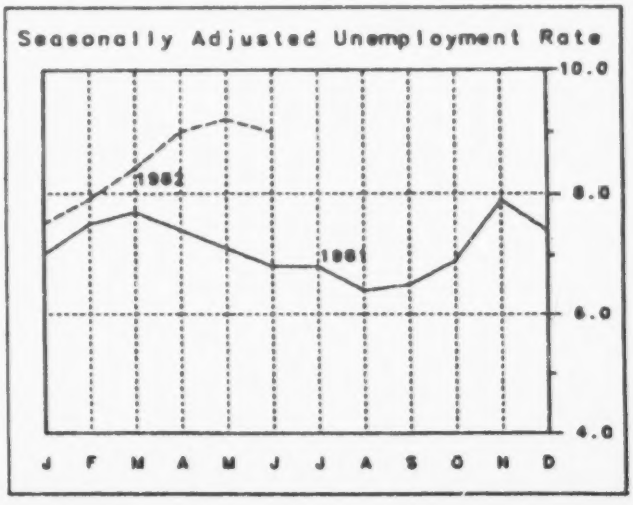
On a seasonally-adjusted basis, Nevada's unemployment rate dropped slightly from May's level of 9.2 percent to 9.0 percent in June. The number of unemployed actually increased in the State, but not as much as is typical during the May to June period. The United States seasonally-adjusted rate, which remained level at 9.5 percent, also masked further deterioration in many sectors. One year ago, the United States rate for June was 7.3 percent compared to 6.8 percent in Nevada. During the month, Clark County reflected a slight decrease in the seasonally-adjusted rate, moving from 10.1 percent in May to 10.0 percent in June. Conversely, the Washoe County rate registered a three-tenths of a percentage point increase, reaching 7.5 percent.

Establishment-based industrial employment in Nevada increased by 1,600 jobs during the month. This is below the growth normally registered between May and June. Job gains in the service industry were far below expectations. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, construction and manufacturing employment remained level, while all other industries failed to achieve expected growth.

Over the year comparisons in establishment-based industrial employment reveal little change in the total number of jobs. Small increases in the largest industries, services and trade, were offset by decreases in the nationwide depressed industries of construction, mining, manufacturing, and real estate.

At this time, only gradual improvement in the State's economy is evident, although widespread layoffs and closures continue. Therefore, the State's unemployment rate should show little or no improvement in the next several months.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	JUN 82	JUN 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	MAY 82
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	490.3	469.6	20.7	4.4%	487.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	45.4	32.3	13.1	40.5	42.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.3%	6.9%	---	---	8.7%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	9.0%	6.8%	---	---	9.2%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	444.9	437.0	7.9	1.8	444.5
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	438.7	430.8	7.9	1.8	439.2
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	5.3
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.3	---	---	0.2

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JUN 82	JUN 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	MAY 82
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	417.6	417.7	- 0.1	0.0%	416.0
MINING	7.4	8.1	- 0.7	- 8.6	7.5
METAL MINING	4.6	5.2	- 0.6	-11.5	4.7
CONSTRUCTION	23.3	26.5	- 3.2	-12.1	22.9
MANUFACTURING	20.3	20.8	- 0.5	- 2.4	20.2
DURABLE GOODS	13.2	14.0	- 0.8	- 5.7	13.2
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.5	1.8	- 0.3	-16.7	1.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.5	1.8	- 0.3	-16.7	1.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.1	6.8	0.3	4.4	7.0
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.4	0.1	7.1	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.0
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.8	0.1	12.5	0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.5	25.3	0.2	0.8	25.3
TRANSPORTATION	13.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	13.4
RAILROAD	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.6	3.4	0.2	5.9	3.6
AIR	2.9	3.2	- 0.3	- 9.4	3.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.1	11.9	0.2	1.7	11.9
TOTAL TRADE	86.5	85.2	1.3	1.5	85.8
WHOLESALE	14.0	14.3	- 0.3	- 2.1	13.9
RETAIL	72.5	70.9	1.6	2.3	71.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	13.6	13.5	0.1	0.7	13.6
FOOD STORES	11.3	10.4	0.9	8.7	11.2
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	8.7	9.0	- 0.3	- 3.3	8.6
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	24.8	23.8	1.0	4.2	24.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.1	18.6	- 0.5	- 2.7	18.1
FINANCE	8.7	8.5	0.2	2.4	8.7
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	178.8	176.0	2.8	1.6	177.4
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	115.5	116.0	- 0.5	- 0.4	114.4
PERSONAL	5.5	5.3	0.2	3.8	5.4
BUSINESS	19.4	17.9	1.5	8.4	19.3
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.5	14.3	1.2	8.4	15.4
GOVERNMENT	57.7	57.2	0.5	0.9	58.8
FEDERAL	9.6	9.5	0.1	1.1	9.4
STATE & LOCAL	48.1	47.7	0.4	0.8	49.4
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	19.3	18.9	0.4	2.1	21.2

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

Current Trends in Wage Bargaining

by

Marian Battaglia, Labor Economist

Since World War II wages nationwide have steadily increased; even during the 1974-1975 recessionary period when wages went up by 10 percent. The wage spiral thrived as unions sought standard wage rates to protect members from emerging oligopolies, government regulation provided an umbrella of wage and price protection, and foreign competition was scarce. For example, in 1948, the United Auto Workers (UAW) was the first union to get a COLA (cost-of-living adjustment), and by 1979 hourly wages in the auto industry were over 30 percent above the national average. However, a break in the pattern has emerged as wage settlements during the first quarter of this year averaged a 2.2 percent increase compared to nearly 10 percent for the same quarter one year ago. Large, powerful unions such as the UAW and Teamsters have set the upward pace in the past; their recent concessions may create a mood of restraint for the future.

The current trend has been precipitated by the continuing economic downturn--high unemployment, bankruptcies, excess world production capacity, weak foreign currencies, as well as government deregulation in such industries as airlines and trucking. Also, lower living costs, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), have contributed to lower wage settlements.

In addition to the widely-publicized UAW and Teamster agreements, meatpackers, rubber workers, airline employees, and steelworkers have made concessions. According to the Labor Department, more than 70 percent of unionized workers had wage freezes included in collective bargaining settlements negotiated in the first quarter of this year. White collar workers - clerical, technical, and managerial - have also received wage freezes or cuts along with reductions in paid leave, health insurance, and other benefits. Employers, too, have made concessions in the form of greater labor involvement in corporate decision-making and profit-sharing in return for more flexible work rules and the wage concessions.

The current wage bargaining trend has implications beyond alleviation of the employer profit squeeze. Because wages, salaries, and benefits represent three-fourths of the United States economy, the break in the wage-inflation spiral is expected to have a long-term cooling effect on inflation measured by the CPI. Worker-management relations may become less adversary in nature, with improvements in productivity a possible side-benefit. Finally, United States industry may be able to achieve a competitive stance in the world markets.

Although the outlook is for continuing wage deflation in the short run, the mood may only be temporary. Managers recognize that a reward system is necessary, and workers are discouraged by the failure of some firms (such as Braniff) even after worker concessions. When economic recovery takes place and corporate profits rebound, many workers expect restoration of the foregone wages and benefits. Also, disgruntled white collar workers have been targeted for concentrated union recruitment activities.

In the long run, employers and employees alike can benefit from lower inflation as well as improved cooperation, productivity, and competitive position. In the short run, concessionary bargaining can mean the difference between bankruptcy and continued operation.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

MAY 82	MAY 81	APR 82
287.1	269.0	284.3

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

JUN 82	JUN 81	MAY 82
9.5%	7.3%	9.5%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 1982	JUN 1981	MAY 1982	JUN 1982	JUN 1981	MAY 1982	JUN 1982	JUN 1981	MAY 1982
MINING	447.63	440.96	512.31	40.4	41.6	43.9	11.08	10.60	11.67
CONSTRUCTION	600.24	567.67	581.75	36.4	36.6	35.8	16.49	15.51	16.25
MANUFACTURING	318.45	313.18	322.45	36.9	38.1	36.6	8.63	8.22	8.81
Durable Goods	339.30	332.43	345.40	37.7	38.7	37.1	9.00	8.59	9.31
Stone, Clay & Glass	411.16	388.28	428.22	38.0	39.3	39.0	10.82	9.88	10.98
Primary Metals	507.00	501.02	508.03	39.0	41.0	38.9	13.00	12.22	13.06
Nondurable Goods	283.02	272.32	275.90	35.6	36.9	35.6	7.95	7.38	7.75
Printing & Publishing	278.95	259.52	271.87	35.0	35.6	35.4	7.97	7.29	7.68
PUBLIC UTILITIES	434.43	386.40	414.46	40.3	40.0	39.1	10.78	9.66	10.60
TRADE	263.03	243.90	253.84	34.7	34.4	33.8	7.58	7.09	7.51

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500 E. THIRD STREET
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NEVADA

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

ROBERT LIST
Governor

JULY 1982
Publication Date: August 31, 1982

LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

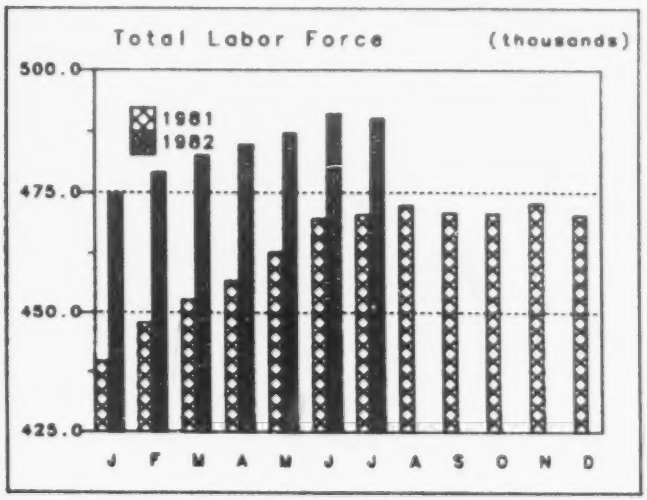
Reflecting the National trend, Nevada's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate escalated from June's 9.0 percent to 9.7 percent in July. The United States seasonnally-adjusted jobless rate in July reached 9.8 percent, compared to 9.5 percent in the prior month. One year ago, the unemployment rates for Nevada and the Nation were also closely aligned at 6.8 and 7.2 percent respectively.

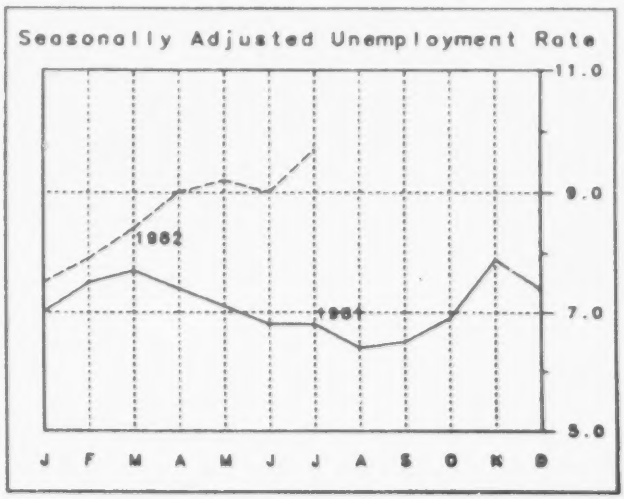
Clark County registered an increase in unemployment rates over the month, rising from 10.0 to 10.7 percent, substantially higher than the year-ago rate of 7.6 percent. Joining the upward movement, the Washoe County rate reached 8.3 percent, compared with 7.5 percent in June and 5.7 percent last July. The new area and state rates are the highest since the latter half of 1975.

Establishment-based industrial employment showed an unusual decline over the month, strong evidence of Nevada's economic malaise. Two factors contributing to the decline were decreased education employment combined with unseasonally sluggish hiring in the service and trade industries.

A comparison of establishment-based industrial employment data for July this year and last again reveals a reduction in the total number of jobs. Over the year, construction, metal mining, durable goods manufacturing, and air transportation employment suffered declines ranging from 7.1 to 13.5 percent. These losses were only partially offset by similar percentage increases in food products manufacturing, food stores, trucking and warehousing, business services, and medical/health services.

High interest rates, low metal prices, disappointing gaming revenues and the generally depressed economy continue to hold the State's economic recovery in abeyance. The recent downturn in the prime interest rate will have to be sustained over a period of time before positive effects will be seen in the form of lowered joblessness.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	JUL 82	JUL 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JUN 82
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	490.0	470.4	19.6	4.1%	490.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	48.2	31.6	16.6	52.5	45.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.8%	6.7%	---	---	9.3%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	9.7%	6.8%	---	---	9.0%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	441.8	438.5	3.3	0.7	445.5
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	435.1	431.8	3.3	0.7	439.3
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.2
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.3	---	---	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JUL 82	JUL 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JUN 82
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	417.4	418.3	- 0.9	- 0.2%	418.3
MINING	7.2	8.1	- 0.9	-11.1	7.4
METAL MINING	4.5	5.2	- 0.7	-13.5	4.7
CONSTRUCTION	23.7	26.6	- 2.9	-10.9	23.6
MANUFACTURING	20.1	20.9	- 0.8	- 3.8	20.3
DURABLE GOODS	13.0	14.0	- 1.0	- 7.1	13.1
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.5	1.8	- 0.3	-16.7	1.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.4	1.8	- 0.4	-22.2	1.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.1	6.9	0.2	2.9	7.2
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.4	0.1	7.1	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.5	25.3	0.2	0.8	25.4
TRANSPORTATION	13.6	13.4	0.2	1.5	13.5
RAILROAD	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.7	3.4	0.3	8.8	3.7
AIR	2.5	3.2	- 0.3	- 9.4	2.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.9	11.9	0.0	0.0	11.9
TOTAL TRADE	86.6	86.2	0.4	0.5	86.3
WHOLESALE	14.0	14.4	- 0.4	- 2.8	13.9
RETAIL	72.6	71.8	0.8	1.1	72.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	13.7	13.5	0.2	1.5	13.8
FOOD STORES	11.3	10.5	0.8	7.6	11.3
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.0	9.2	- 0.2	- 2.2	8.8
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	24.7	24.5	0.2	0.8	24.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.2	18.6	- 0.4	- 2.2	18.2
FINANCE	8.7	8.6	0.1	1.2	8.7
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	181.4	179.2	2.2	1.2	179.3
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	117.8	118.9	- 1.1	- 0.9	116.0
PERSONAL	5.5	5.3	0.2	3.8	5.4
BUSINESS	19.4	18.1	1.3	7.2	19.3
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.6	14.3	1.3	9.1	15.6
GOVERNMENT	54.7	53.4	1.3	2.4	57.8
FEDERAL	9.7	9.5	0.2	2.1	9.6
STATE & LOCAL	45.0	43.9	1.1	2.5	48.2
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	15.7	15.2	0.5	3.3	19.2

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

Nevada Employment and Payrolls - 1981

by

Dan Culbert, Labor Economist

The annual Employment and Payrolls publication for 1981 has recently been published. The data included in this booklet pertain to those workers covered by the Nevada Unemployment Insurance Act and the payrolls they received during calendar year 1981.

A summary of the information reported by employers on their quarterly contribution reports yields data on employment by month and payroll by quarter for each industry. Computations of gross average weekly earnings for 1980 and 1981 are shown below.

The U.S. Consumer Price Index between the two years shows an increase of 10.3 percent, slightly exceeding the change in gross average weekly earnings for the time period. This can be interpreted as the average worker in Nevada almost breaking even in his fight with inflation in 1981. For the specific industrial breakout see the table below.

State of Nevada
Gross Average Weekly Earnings 1/

	1980	1981	Percent Change
Total, Including Federal Government	$272.47	$299.68	10.0%
Total, Excluding Federal Government	270.20	297.21	10.0
Mining	390.30	444.72	13.9
Construction	427.48	479.08	12.1
Manufacturing	315.49	346.39	9.8
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	343.08	376.89	9.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	212.36	229.08	7.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	269.38	292.00	8.4
Services 2/	248.99	273.49	9.8
Federal Government	357.48	403.82	13.0
State & Local Government	287.99	322.93	12.1

1/ Data does not include gratuities.
2/ Includes agricultural services, and establishments not elsewhere classified.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

JUN 82	JUN 81	MAY 82
290.6	271.3	287.1

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

JUL 82	JUL 81	JUN 82
9.8%	7.2%	9.5%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 1982	JUL 1981	JUN 1982	JUL 1982	JUL 1981	JUN 1982	JUL 1982	JUL 1981	JUN 1982
MINING	470.66	446.89	465.41	40.4	40.7	40.4	11.65	10.98	11.52
CONSTRUCTION	601.49	599.99	599.14	36.3	36.9	36.4	16.57	16.26	16.46
MANUFACTURING	329.73	321.09	325.23	37.3	38.5	37.0	8.84	8.34	8.79
Durable Goods	348.38	342.13	350.23	37.5	39.1	37.7	9.29	8.75	9.29
Stone, Clay & Glass	414.77	393.82	410.84	37.4	39.7	37.9	11.09	9.92	10.84
Primary Metals	519.79	523.75	553.71	39.8	41.9	42.3	13.06	12.50	13.09
Nondurable Goods	295.94	279.00	278.46	36.9	37.3	35.7	8.02	7.48	7.80
Printing & Publishing	274.40	260.79	270.10	34.3	35.1	33.1	8.00	7.43	8.16
PUBLIC UTILITIES	432.02	398.86	435.09	40.3	40.7	40.1	10.72	9.80	10.85
TRADE	260.52	244.98	261.02	34.1	34.7	34.3	7.64	7.06	7.61

PREPARED BY THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH SECTION TELEPHONE 702-885-4550
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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
500 E. THIRD STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89713

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NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC UPDATE

ROBERT LIST
Governor

AUGUST 1982
Publication Date: September 30, 1982

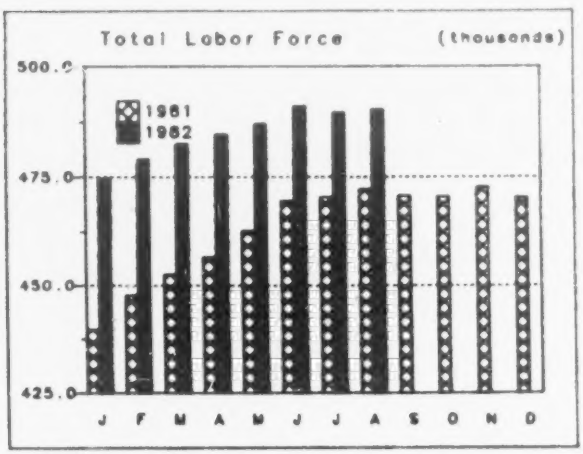
LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

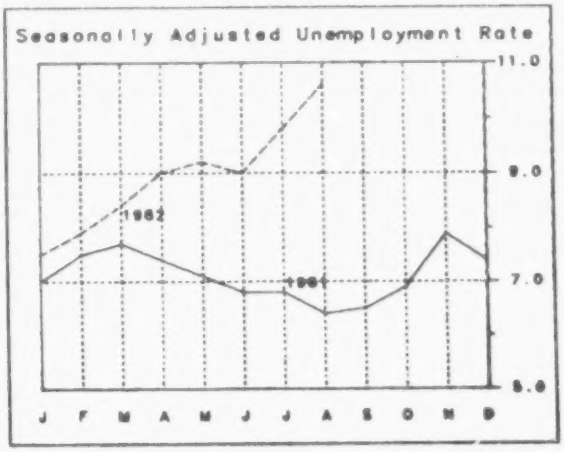
During August, Nevada's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate climbed to a record-breaking 10.6 percent from July's revised rate of 9.8 percent. The upward movement represents a departure from the trend for the Nation which held steady at 9.8 percent over the two-month period. This is the first time since 1977 that the Nevada jobless rate exceeded the National. One year ago the Nevada and National rates were much lower at 6.4 and 7.2 percent respectively.

All areas within the State suffered increased jobless rates. The Las Vegas SMSA recorded a seasonally-adjusted rate of 11.5 percent, up eight-tenths of a percentage point over July's rate. Nearly a full percentage point increase was registered in the Reno area as the rate moved from 8.4 to 9.3 percent. The Balance of State joblessness grew to 9.6 percent in August from the month-earlier 8.0 percent reading. In contrast, Las Vegas, Reno, and the Balance of State registered significantly lower rates of 7.0, 5.1, and 6.6 percent, respectively, in August of 1981.

Although establishment-based industrial employment increased by 400 jobs during the month, the current level is far below normal. Over the year, 6,700 fewer jobs were available; the hotels, gaming, re-recreation sector accounted for three-fourths of the loss. The August decline is much steeper than recent year-over-year comparative statistics indicated, because of the MGM Grand's reopening a year ago. The new figures give a much truer picture of Nevada's largest industry's problems. Construction and manufacturing also suffered substantial decreases in employment level. Only the government sector employment increased, due largely to increases in public health care employment.

Scattered layoffs continued to occur across all industries and areas of the State during August, although Unemployment Insurance claims increased in the manufacturing sector. Significantly, unlike prior downturns wherein a slowing of employment growth occurred, Nevada's employment is currently declining. Along with the rest of the Nation, Nevada awaits improvement in long-term interest rates, metals prices, and consumer expenditures for goods and services. In the meantime, unemployment rates will probably remain at high levels.





NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

INDICATOR	AUG 82	AUG 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JUL 82
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	490.2	472.3	17.9	3.7%	489.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	50.1	28.1	22.0	78.2	48.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.2%	6.0%	---	---	9.9%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	10.6%	6.4%	---	---	9.8%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	440.1	444.1	-4.0	- 1.0	441.2
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	433.0	437.0	-4.0	- 1.0	434.5
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	6.7
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.1	---	---	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT # OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	AUG 82	AUG 81	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JUL 82
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	417.2	423.9	- 6.7	- 1.6%	416.8
MINING	7.2	8.1	- 0.9	-11.1	7.2
METAL MINING	4.5	5.2	- 0.7	-13.5	4.5
CONSTRUCTION	24.0	26.8	- 2.8	-10.4	23.9
MANUFACTURING	19.9	20.9	- 1.0	- 4.8	19.9
DURABLE GOODS	12.9	14.0	- 1.1	- 7.9	12.9
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.6	1.7	- 0.1	- 5.9	1.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.4	1.9	- 0.5	-26.3	1.4
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.0	6.9	0.1	1.4	7.0
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.4	25.4	0.0	0.0	25.4
TRANSPORTATION	13.5	13.4	0.1	0.7	13.5
RAILROAD	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.7	3.5	0.2	5.7	3.7
AIR	2.9	3.2	- 0.3	- 9.4	2.9
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.9	12.0	- 0.1	- 0.8	11.9
TOTAL TRADE	86.6	86.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	86.4
WHOLESALE	14.0	14.3	- 0.3	- 2.1	14.0
RETAIL	72.6	72.4	0.2	0.3	72.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	13.8	13.9	- 0.1	- 0.7	13.7
FOOD STORES	11.4	10.7	0.7	6.5	11.3
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	24.7	24.4	0.3	1.2	24.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	18.0	18.7	- 0.7	- 3.7	18.1
FINANCE	8.6	8.7	- 0.1	- 1.1	8.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	181.6	183.8	- 2.2	- 1.2	181.3
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	118.0	123.0	- 5.0	- 4.1	117.8
PERSONAL	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.5
BUSINESS	19.4	18.2	1.2	6.6	19.4
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.6	14.5	1.1	7.6	15.6
GOVERNMENT	54.5	53.5	1.0	1.9	54.6
FEDERAL	9.6	9.5	0.1	1.1	9.6
STATE & LOCAL	44.9	44.0	0.9	2.0	45.0
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	15.7	15.3	0.4	2.6	15.8

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

The Uneven Recession

by

Marian Battaglia, Labor Economist

Recession has settled unevenly across the Nation, as evidenced by July unemployment rates ranging from 4.5 percent in South Dakota to Michigan's 14.7 percent. Within states some cities suffer while others prosper. While the New York City rate hovers near the National average, just across the river in the wealthy suburb of Bronxville prosperity reigns. Contract losses in the aerospace industry in Seattle swell Washington's unemployment ranks, while collapse of the housing industry has done the same in Oregon, which is heavily dependent on the lumber industry. In Nevada, county unemployment rates varied widely in August, including a 2.2 percentage point difference between Washoe and Clark counties. Of 221 areas tracked by the Department of Labor, Las Vegas ranked in the top third in July, whereas Reno placed in the lower third.

Occupation has played a key role in the presence or absence of pockets of high unemployment. Construction workers nearly everywhere in the country have been idled, and blue collar workers are typcially the first to be laid off by manufacturers in their efforts to control rising inventories. Salaried white collar workers and service workers are generally affected by layoffs only after recession becomes clearly evident and prolonged. The upper working groups, such as top corporate officers, seem to be isolated from the realities of recession. Members of the Key Largo, Florida, Ocean Reef Club don't worry about losing their yachts; in Houston, Mercedes-Benz sales are brisk; and even in Dubuque, Iowa, ranked twentieth of the Nation's metropolitan areas with a 15.0 percent unemployment rate, houses in the $200,000 range are still selling to professionals.

Because adult men dominate the manufacturing and construction industries, that group has suffered severe unemployment. Women generally have held their own, with the exception of some who maintain families with no husband present. Interestingly, unemployment insurance payments to males outnumber those to females by a two to one margin in Nevada. National data released in August showed minorities suffering the largest increases. Black workers reached an unemployment rate of 18.8 percent, and the rate for Hispanics climbed to 14.6 percent. Youth are the hardest hit group, with 24.0 percent of all teenagers unemployed in August. Black teenagers registered a gloomy 51.6 percent rate of joblessness.

Although the economy is generally depressed nationwide, on a smaller scale the effects are unevenly distributed. Pockets of prosperity mingle with areas of record-high unemployment. Retailers of durable goods, such as autos, languish, while those who sell video games prosper. In Nevada, August claims data indicate that the construction, mining, and manufacturing industries have a higher relative incidence of unemployment than the other major industries. A very low incidence of unemployment appears in the only two industries which have not lost jobs over the year, transportation/communication/public utilities and public administration.

SOURCES: Department of Labor and Wall Street Journal.

ALL URBAN
U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1967 = 100)

JUL 82	JUL 81	JUN 82
292.2	274.4	290.6

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

AUG 82	AUG 81	JUL 82
9.8%	7.2%	9.8%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG 1982	AUG 1981	JUL 1982	AUG 1982	AUG 1981	JUL 1982	AUG 1982	AUG 1981	JUL 1982
MINING	476.83	455.80	466.32	41.0	41.1	40.2	11.63	11.09	11.60
CONSTRUCTION	628.26	580.29	637.21	37.0	36.2	36.6	16.98	16.03	17.41
MANUFACTURING	333.02	328.44	328.71	37.8	39.1	37.1	8.81	8.40	8.86
Durable Goods	348.35	344.92	348.94	37.7	39.6	37.4	9.24	8.71	9.33
Stone, Clay & Glass	415.10	402.87	415.49	36.8	40.9	38.4	11.28	9.85	10.82
Primary Metals	507.26	542.59	519.79	38.4	43.2	39.8	13.21	12.56	13.06
Nondurable Goods	304.80	290.31	291.34	38.1	37.9	36.6	8.00	7.66	7.96
Printing & Publishing	295.27	279.74	277.80	38.8	37.6	34.9	7.61	7.44	7.96
PUBLIC UTILITIES	430.12	420.86	433.09	39.9	41.1	40.4	10.78	10.24	10.72
TRADE	261.10	251.03	262.57	34.4	34.2	34.1	7.59	7.34	7.70

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